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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 8 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

CONGRESS TO UNSEAT SIR SIKANDER

No-Confidence Motion To Be Tabled

Serious Defections From Ministerial Party

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The collapse of the present Unionist Ministry as a sequel to a no-confidence motion to be shortly moved by the Opposition and the coming to office of a Congress Coalition Ministry, as in Assam, with a Muslim Premier are foreshadowed by surprise developments which have taken place in Punjab politics during the past few days.

The political atmosphere in the province for the past few days is thick with rumours of unexpected developments in the Ministerial circles, resulting in the reported desertion of a major number of the supporters of the Ministry.

Serious attempts with chances of success, are being made to table a no-confidence motion against the Ministry during the special session which is likely to conclude on January 20. It will be recalled that such a contingency was once considered beyond the bounds of probability—so firmly was the Unionist Ministry entrenched during the last eighteen months. The Opposition now claim that the developments of the last few days have completely altered the balance of power in the province with the result that a no-confidence motion is now a question of days rather than months.

According to their claims, differences have cropped in the Ministerialist ranks, and lobby reports also indicate that signatures in support of a no-confidence motion have been secured from no less than 51 members, who all this while either occupied the Ministerial benches or occasionally remained neutral.

With this accession of strength, the Opposition count on the support of 91 members composed of 41 (its existing strength), 36 newcomers and 15 Independents. Of the total of 174 members of the Assembly, excluding the Speaker, four are absentees, two of them having gone on Haj pilgrimage, two of them in jail including Sardar Tej Singh Swatantra, who is a State prisoner.

In this connection, an interesting passage at arms between the Premier, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan and Mr. Dewan Chamanlal, Opposition Member, in the Assembly yesterday is recalled in confirmation of the developments to show which way the wind is blowing over the Ministry.

The casual remark made by Mr. Dewan Chamanlal that Sir Sikander might shortly be changing sides and sit in Opposition Benches brought a retort from the Premier that he would only occupy the Centre Block and not Opposition.

Sunday was a day of prolonged confabulations for the Ministerialists who met at the Premier's residence.

Feverish activity is in evidence in both the Ministerialist and Opposition Camps. • The present strength of the Ministerial Party is stated to be 132 made up of a heterogenous combination.—United Press.

CHINTAMANI'S SON TO WED

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Mr. C. B. Rao, I. C. S., son of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Editor of "Leader" will be married to Miss Sharda, daughter of Sir and Lady Jagdishprasad. The marriage will take place in New Delhi, in February.

G. M. Syed's Manuscript Oratory

ATTACK ON ALLABUX MINISTRY

Sir Gulam Hussain Sits With Congress Members

KARACHI, January 10.

A charge sheet running into thirty-five foolscap pages was read by Mr. G. M. Syed in the Sind Assembly this afternoon, when he moved for discussion his motion expressing want of confidence in the policy of Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier of Sind.

Mr. Syed who took over two hours, made various accusations against the Ministry during their nine months of office.

The "No-Confidence" motion will take three days before it comes up for the vote of the House, as there are as many as fifteen members belonging to various parties, including Sir Gulam Hussain, the ex-Premier who have expressed their intention to speak thereon, only two members having spoken to-day.

At the commencement of the proceedings to-day, only four members, namely Messrs. G. M. Syed, Abdul Majid, M. H. Gazdar, Khan Bahadur Khurro occupied the Opposition Benches (excluding the Congress Party). But they were subsequently joined by four more. Sir Ghulam Hussain as he entered the House shook hands with the Congress Members, and sat with them for the whole day.

BREEZE IN ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings at the outset were marked by a breeze between the Speaker and Sir Ghulam Hussain. In view of the great excitement prevailing over the motion before the House, the Speaker advised the House to exercise restraint and curtail speeches. The ex-Premier protested that the Speaker had no power to impose any time limit on the speeches of the members and treat them as "school boys."

Thereupon, the Speaker who objected to the language of the ex-Premier made a speech impressing the necessity of maintaining the dignity of the House.

HAJIS ENTER.

The proceedings of the Assembly were interrupted for some time, when hundreds of Hajis who have been stranded in Karachi as a sequel to the raising of fares by the Moghul Line, entered the Assembly premises and shouted slogans of "Alla-ho-Akbar" to demonstrate their grievances against the Moghul Line.

They, however, dispersed soon after being given an assurance.

The House then adjourned at 7 p.m. after Khan Bahadur Khurro, the second Speaker on the "No-Confidence" motion had spoken for two hours.

In his speech, he attempted to show that Sir Ghulam Hussain's Government was better than that of Khan Bahadur Allabux, which was the last word for extravagance —creating appointments without the sanction of the House—and had failed to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturists.

The House meets to-morrow when speeches on the motion will be resumed by others.

Mr. Mir Bandeali has been elected leader of the Muslim League Party, in place of Sir Ghulam Hussain.—United Press.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN'S NEW VENTURE

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

It is reported that Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who resigned from the Muslim League Party is contemplating to start a National Independent Party, composed of Hindu and Muslim members of this Assembly.—United Press.

OTHER STATES FALL IN

Bhavnagar, Palitana And Limbdi Send Drafts To Mahatma

RAJKOT, Jan. 10.

The pace of agitation for popular reforms in no less than nine states of Western India and Kathiawar has been quickened by the success achieved in Rajkot.

A Limbdi message states, that a serious attempt is being made by the Durbar to forestall any developments as in Rajkot. The "United Press" understands that with this end in view, the Yuvraj of Limbdi has prepared a draft granting a charter of rights to the state subjects on the lines of the historic draft prepared by Mahatmaji for Rajkot. According to this draft, a popular committee would be constituted to prepare a constitution for the State. The draft is being taken to Mahatmaji for his approval and blessing.

Similar news reaches here from both Palitana and Bhavnagar States whence identitical drafts, with local variations, have been sent to Mahatmaji through emissaries of the States. Mr. Anantrai Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar is likely to fly to Bardoli in this connection shortly.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

CHAMBERLAIN IN PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The station was decorated with flags and red carpets.

M Daladier and M. Bonnet, the British Ambassador and Embassy Staff welcomed the visitors. A large crowd in front of the Gare-dunord cheered and waved, as Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier followed by Lord Halifax and M. Bonnet drove to the Quai d'Orsay.

Political talks started immediately after tea, which was served in the Salon, Delarotonde, adjoining M. Bonnet's office in the Quai d'Orsay.

Besides Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and Maurice Ingram of the Foreign Office and Sir Eric Phipps were present, while M. Daladier and M. Bonnet were accompanied by M. Leger, Secretary General, Quai d'Orsay, M. Rochat, Assistant Director, Political Affairs and Mr. Bressy of Foreign Ministry.—Reuter.

THAT'S THE OUTLOOK
(Special for "The Chronicle").

Subhas Closeted With Mahatma

Congress Cabinet Will Review Situation In Indian States, With Particular Reference To Murder Of Major Bazelgette, And Warn Country Against Violence

BARDOLI, Jan. 10.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President arrived here at three in the afternoon by car from Navsari. Immediately on arrival he proceeded to the Swaraj Ashram where he interviewed Gandhiji, and was closeted with him for nearly two hours.

It is understood that he discussed with Gandhiji problems coming up for discussion before the Working Committee, including the outstanding question of Hindu-Muslim relations. The "United Press" understands that on this question the Working Committee is likely to make a declaration as to what rights the minorities should have.

While there is the Karachi resolution on fundamental rights and the Faizpur resolution on minorities, it is felt among a certain section of Congress leaders that since unity talks with the Muslim League have been given up, it would be politic to approach the Minorities direct by announcing the Congress policy in regard to specific grievances that they might have.

Specific grievances which the Muslim minorities have and which the Working Committee is likely to consider this time include representation of Muslims on Cabinets and in services, music before mosques, singing of 'Vande Mataram', the hoisting of the national flag, etc. It is likely that the Congress may make certain constructive proposals in regard to these points.

MINORITY RIGHTS

While considering the Hindu-Muslim question, the Working Committee may also discuss the recent statements of Mr. M. A. Jinnah about the atrocities of Congress Governments and Pandit Jawaharlal's rejoinders thereto. It is understand that Gandhiji who has been in communication with the Congress Governments about measures to be taken for the benefit of the minorities will place his draft before the Working Committee which will form the basis for discussion.

Other important subjects that may come up for discussion include a review of the case of Mr. Shariff, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces on which Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Sarat Chandra Bose are expected to submit their report.

STATE DEVELOPMENTS

The latest developments in the State movements with particular reference to the murder of Major R. L. Bazelgette in Ranpur will be reviewed and it is likely that the Working Committee may issue a warning against violence of this kind.

JAIPUR BAN ON BAJAJ

The ban on Seth Jamnalal Bajaj prohibiting his entry into the Jaipur State is another subject. It appears that since Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is the subject of Jaipur State, if the restriction on his entry is not withdrawn even after giving due opportunity to the State authorities to review their order, the Working Committee may permit Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to defy the ban if he so likes.

The Working Committee, it is understood, may give its final decision on the Bihari-Bengali controversy on the basis of the Rajen Babu Report.

The disqualification of about 3,500 Congress members of Andhra by the Provincial Congress Committe may also come up for discussion.—United Press

BOMBAY CABINET GRAPPLES WITH BUDGET

The Budget proposals of the Bombay Government for the year 1939-40, it is understood, were discussed for nearly two hours at a meeting of the Cabinet on Monday, special attention being given to the proposals regarding taxation.

The Cabinet does not seem to have progressed far in the matter of giving final touches to the Budget as at least one more sitting is said to be necessary to make the draft final.

PETROL TAX

According to present indications, the Bombay Government is definitely in favour of taking advantage of the Federal Court's decision regarding petrol tax.

LEADERS AT BARDOLI

BARDOLI, Jan. 10

Besides Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, other leaders who arrived here include Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Kirpalani, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel all of whom are already here. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Babu Rajendra Prasad and others are expected to arrive tomorrow.—United Press.

Star Of British Empire On Decline

Jawahar Analyses European Situation

Britain Surrenders To Threats Of Italy And Germany

"Historically speaking the British Empire has ended. British statesmen do no longer think in terms of dominating the world; but they just want security for themselves and they want to preserve their major Imperialist interests like India. But once the decline has begun it cannot stop there. The British have built up their economy in such a fashion that it will not be possible for them to remain a second rate power; they will be reduced to the position of a fourth or fifth rate power".

Thus remarked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech on "Spain and Europe" delivered under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening.

HE MADE A SCATHING ATTACK AGAINST BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS A "NETWORK OF INTRIGUE, HYPOCRISY AND FALSEHOOD" AND STATED THAT MR CHAMBERLAIN HAD ADOPTED PRO-NAZI-FASCIST POLICY BECAUSE HE FELT HE WOULD HAVE TO LIQUIDATE HIS EMPIRE IF HE HAD TO FIGHT FASCISM.

At the outset Pandit Jawaharlal referred to the extraordinary sense of futility and utter helplessness that people in Europe felt in the face of the international situation. He cited a speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill to the effect that a thousand years later historians might be bewildered at the manner in which a victorious nation like Britain had surrendered to the threats of Italy and Germany. How was it that Britain and Germany were acting in a manner patently injurious to their own interests?

CONSISTENT POLICY

The best key to understand the maze of European politics during the last few years was British foreign policy. That policy had always followed a particular trend though not always deliberately. Occasionally there appeared to be a conflict between Britain and Italy and between Britain and Germany. Britain had participated in the applications of sanctions against Italy; she had supported Japan in the conflict between China and Japan; she was even found speaking in tones of remonstration to Germany. Nevertheless she had consistently followed a policy of supporting the totalitarian countries.

U.S.A. AND RUSSIA

After the great war two factors had emerged. One was the emergence of Russia and the other was the tremendous importance of the United States of America which, from being a debtor nation, had become overwhelmingly a creditor country. She had challenged the leadership of Britain in matters of finance.

But the more important factor was the conflict between England and Russia. England's policy in the Far East had for a long time been one of support to Japan. Japan had grown under the shelter of British Imperialism and when Japan took Manchuria Britain supported her because she wanted to utilise Japan against Soviet Russia.

COLLAPSE OF VERSAILLES

This was the first challenge to the whole system of the League of Nations. Then other breaches of the covenant occurred in Abyssinia, China, Spain and Central Europe. British foreign policy, while ostensibly supporting the League policy, played a prominent part in bringing about these breaches. Even when the Nazi regime came it was Hitler's policy to get British support. He did get it and Germany forged ahead under the sheltering care of British Foreign policy. The Anglo-German Naval treaty, contracted without information to the League or to any other power was in total contravention of the Versailles treaty. That was the beginning of the break up of the Versailles system.

The price of the Anglo-German Naval treaty was that France sought the support of Italy and brought about non-intervention in Abyssinia. Though some sanctions were invoked against Italy other important sanctions were not at all used. In fact, Panditji stated, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company worked day and night to help Mussolini. Right through British policy encouraged breaches of the League Covenant.

INVASION OF SPAIN

Then came Spain. There was nothing more amazing than the policy of England and France with regard to Spain. The war in Spain was not a civil war but an invasion. England had done everything possible to help the rebels despite the fact that British ships were repeatedly sunk.

This policy was truly astonishing because it endangered the British Empire. If Spain was dominated by Italy the Mediterranean would become a closed lake to Britain. Chamberlain was following a policy that was leading his country to disaster. But the policy pursued by Mr. Chamberlain was not so very different from that pursued by Baldwin though Baldwin might not have gone so far as Chamberlain did. British policy had always been definitely pro-Fascist.

ANTI-SOVIET COMPLEX

The reason for this, Panditji stated, was Britain's antagonism to Russia. If Germany collapsed it would mean a strengthening of Russia. The danger to the British Empire from Russia was only ideological and distant because no country had so consistently followed a policy of peace as Russia. Still England chose to support Germany as a counterblast to Russia.

On the other hand France had developed a policy of friendship with Russia. The Russia-France-Czechoslovakia bloc was very powerful and if Britain had supported that bloc Germany and Italy would have been helpless.

(Continued on page 7, col. 6).

Our Tabulated Adlets

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Clerk on Rs. 50/- p.m. with free quarters at the Bangalore Branch of Anglo-American Pharmacy: Head Office, Mangalore, S. India. For Application Form remit As. 8 to the Head Office. (11251)

Wanted a qualified and long experienced Weaving Master to handle 125 rayon silk looms. Salary about Rs. 700/-. Apply to Box No. 10270 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen on Rs. 75, 55, plus T.A. for sale of 27 p.c. Petrol saving German product. Apply "Meirich" Distributing Agency, 122 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (11207)

52. TO BE LET.

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, most uptodate single and double furnished rooms, with excellent attached baths and with board and lodging on attractive terms. Apply Manager on the premises. (11223)

68. FLATS TO LET

Middle Colaba sea shore second and third floor picturesque airy garden flats with 2 bed rooms, drawing and dining rooms, combined. Rents 135 and 125. Apply Mehta, Solicitor, "Sea side." (11235)

71. BUNGALOWS WANTED

Wanted a bungalow for Hindu on rent with a garden and well. Quietly situated between Khar and Andheri. Apply Box No. 11248 "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel. D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9857)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Sale, Two Wind Mills in perfect working order. Apply Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. (11247)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-6-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE EXHIBITION PICTURE BOOK

Four Colour Plates and over 150 illustrations of Pictures.

Publication on 19th January 1939 Price Rs. 2.

Send your name with address and Rs. 2 to HON. SECRETARY Bombay Art Society, Bombay No. 1. (10276)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Change in Telephone Numbers

From 1st January, 1939. their Telephone Numbers for the Head Office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, will be

30874 (Two Lines)
AND
for the Head Office Annexe, "Gulestan", Napier Road,
30851 (Two Lines)

(10251)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a six storied building on Plot No. 13, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, for Khanbahadur Shaikh Janmohamed.

Copies of tender forms, specifications and plans can be had from the Office of the undersigned during Office hours from the 13th instant and date of receiving tenders is 19th instant 4 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs ADALJA & NOORANI,
Architects & Engineers.
Mustafa Building, P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (10287)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 26th of January, 1939.

"Construction of the Extension of the Municipal Administrative Offices."

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each tender copy by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 11-1-1939. 10282.

387. TYPEWRITERS

Empire Typewriter Co., 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, repairs, overhauls and rebuilds Typewriters (all makes) under expert supervision of Late Foreman, Remington Rand. (11249)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Make good your time and solve unemployment problem, working on Knitting and Banion Machines of Rs. 325, 4,700 respectively. We guarantee to accept production. Particulars with one anna stamp from Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corporation Ltd., 7, Esplanade, Calcutta. (11238)

Public Notices

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

CENTRAL OFFICE.

No. 2
Bombay, the 9th January, 1939.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 6th February, 1939, at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras at 2.30 p.m. (Standard Time). The following business will be transacted:—

(a) The balance sheet as on the 31st December 1938 and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year together with the Auditors' report will be read and considered.
(b) The Auditors will be elected and their remuneration fixed.

In this connection it is notified, in accordance with Election Regulation 20A (i) that due notice has been received that the following propositions will be moved at the meeting viz.,

(i) "That the fees to be paid to the three auditors of the Bank in the ensuing year be increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 each."
(ii) "That the firm name of Mr. P. K. Ghosh, viz., Messrs. P. K. Ghosh & Co., be substituted for his name as one of the auditors of the Bank."

J. B. TAYLOR.
Governor.

10281.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Re. SALE OF COTTON GIN AND PRESS FACTORIES AT KHAMGAON AND VEGETABLE OIL MILL AT NAGPUR.

The LIQUIDATOR of the above Company invites offers for the purchase of the following Cotton Gin and Press and Oil Mill Factories:—

One Cotton Press Factory and two Cotton Ginning Factories consisting of 92 Platts S. R. Gins, situated at Khamgaon (District Buldana).

One Vegetable Oil Mill Factory for crushing Linseed, Groundnut Seed, Teelseed, etc., etc., situated at Nagpur.

Both the above factories are situated on valuable freehold land in the prominent part of their respective Stations.

The above Factories are to be sold complete with Land, Buildings and Machinery, etc., and full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

Offers should reach the undersigned on or before 30th January 1939.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1939.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Liquidator.

Behramji Mansion,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay. (10256)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients carrying on business under the firm, name and style of Balasinore Trading and Industrial Corporation and as proprietors of Kumar Electric Equipment Company and the National Surgical Company at 82, Lohar Chawl, Bombay has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of December, 1938 and the said business shall thereafter be carried on by MOHANLAL SAKERLAL MODY, MANILAL CHUNILAL MODI, MOHANLAL CHANDULAL DHARIA and MOHANLAL SAKERLAL DOSHI who will recover all outstandings and pay and discharge all the liabilities of the said firms.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1938.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Attorneys for Laxmidas Chhotalal Modi, Manilal Chandulal Modi, Mohanlal Sakerlal Modi, Mohanlal Sakerlal Doshi, Manilal Chunilal Modi and Mohanlal Chandulal Dharia.

Lentin Chambers
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (10279)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that share certificates Nos. B-5911, B-27439 for fifteen shares Nos, 174, 551|555, 282, 191|195 and 186026|186030 in the Reserve Bank of India, issued in names of Seth Parmanand Lunidasingh Kalabai d|o Seth Parmanand Rohra and Satbhanwabai wife of Seth Lunidasingh respectively have been mislaid. Due notice has been therefore given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the above share certificates in any way. (11250)

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Under instructions from the Controller of Stores Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1939, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard, Clarke Bunder, Mazagaon, the above mentioned goods.

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OF
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NEW THEATRES' hit of 1938-39 in SEVENTH Grand Week!
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SAIGAL & KANANBALA
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TALKIES—Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
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DIGNITY
WHOSE REACTION BAFFLES
SOCIETY
4th FASCINATING WEEK!
In
BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY
BHABI
"That strange SOMETHING is there," says the Film Critic of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Why Not See It for Yourselves TO-DAY?
Released at:—
LAXMI TALKIES,
SURAT, from 7th JAN.
with
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA — MAYADEVI
M. NAZIR P. F. PITHAWALA
GYANCHANDRA & RAMA SHUKUL
— V. H. DESAI —
JOIN THE CROWDS AT
ROXY
Distributors for Bombay Pres.: RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO.

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

AN' STILL NO SCARLETT O'HARA!
CHARLES BRUNO 12-10
ZASU PITTS
BECOMES ILL WHEN SHE WEARS METAL JEWELRY, NEXT TO HER SKIN..... REQUIRED TO WEAR GLASSES IN "YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER" SHE STIPULATED THAT THEY BE OF TORTOISE SHELL.
STUDIOS SPENT OVER $1,000,000 FOR SCREEN TESTS ALONE THIS YEAR!
FILMING OF LONDON FOG SCENES FOR "CHRISTMAS CAROL" WAS COMPLETELY HALTED WHEN REAL FOG ROLLED IN FROM THE OCEAN!
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Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

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WADIAS'

SPEEDIEST PICTURE

Flying Ranee

WITH

JUMBOKAKA

ARRIVING AT

THE

Lamington

Definitely on

Friday the 13th January

—Featuring—
HUSN BANU
YASHWANT DAVE
ANANT MARATHE
KHURSHID
URMILLA
ABDUL
Director:
A S P I

NEWS FOR BOMBAY STUDENTS!

"DIVORCE" ESSAY CONTEST BIG PRIZES OFFERED

ALSO SPECIAL CONCESSION SHOW!

MINERVA MOVIETONE, makers of the picture "DIVORCE" now running (second week) at the KRISHNA TALKIES, New Charni Rd., are happy to announce a PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST for Students of all recogn... High Schools and Colleges in Bombay City & Suburbs.

SUBJECT:—After seeing the picture "DIVORCE" write an essay in English

NOT EXCEEDING 200 WORDS
on the following subject:

"WHAT IS THE MORAL OF THE PICTURE 'DIVORCE'?"
"IS DIVORCE A BOON OR A CURSE TO OUR SOCIETY?"

RULES of the Contest and Entry forms will be had at the KRISHNA TALKIES

PRIZES—Open to BOYS & GIRLS

1st Prize	...	Rs. 100	Special Ladies Prize for the Best Essay from a Girl Student	Rs.	50
2nd Prize	...	Rs. 50			
3rd Prize	...	Rs. 25			

Contest is Open from 15th Jan. 1939 to 31st Jan. 1939

SPECIAL SHOW

TO MAKE IT EASY FOR ALL STUDENTS TO SEE THE PICTURE "DIVORCE" AND ENTER THE CONTEST, A SPECIAL SHOW FOR BONAFIDE STUDENTS OF RECOGNISED HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES WILL BE GIVEN AT:—

9-30 A. M. SUNDAY, 15th JAN. 1939

AT THE SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES OF AS. 9 & AS. 4 ONLY!

SEE

DIVORCE AT KRISHNA TALKIES

AND

TRY TO WIN THESE BIG PRIZES

"DIVORCE"

MINERVA'S FASCINATING SOCIAL STUDY

Directed By: SOHRAB MODI

Starring:— NASEEM, JAGIRDAR, SHEELA, VIMLA VASISHTA, SHANTA DUTT, NAVIN, PREM, SABIR

2ND WEEK

DAILY: 5-15, 7-45 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Hol. Matinee: 2-30
BOOKING—EVERGREEN

KRISHNA

DUBASH THEATRE

PICTURE, BOMBAY 4.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A tragic death of a 18-year-old boy who was jammed between two cars, one driven by the suspect and the other stationary which was pushed to a distance of about 14 feet after the impact at Dadar Main Road, was the story narrated to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

Sitaram Sadanand Mhatre, the victim died instantly.

Pending further investigations the case was adjourned to 24th instant.

A motor car driven along L. Napoo Road, Matunga, knocked down a boy aged about 18, who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries immediately.

Pending further investigation the case has been adjourned to 19th January.

Knocked Down By Lorry

A boy aged 11 was knocked down by a motor lorry while crossing a road at Kalachowkie and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died yesterday.

MAYOR EXEMPTED FROM ATTENDANCE IN COURT

"I yield to none in my respect for the Mayor of Bombay; but that exalted office should not be made a refuge for defaming individuals, however humble they may be," declared Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, on behalf of the complainant, opposing the application made on behalf of Mr. Sultan Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay, who is charged with defamation, in the Court of the First Class City Magistrate at Bandra.

The Mayor of Bombay had already been exempted from attending Court to-day. A further application was made on his behalf that he should be exempted from attendance until his presence was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, with Mrs. Violet Alva, Advocate, appeared for Mr. S. B. Sanglikar, ex-Secretary of the Bandra Bus Service, who is the complainant; whilst Mr. Sultan Chinoy was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Messrs. Gulamalli Merchant and Mr. Camruddin Gulamalli Vakil, Advocates.

Mr. Kanuga, in his application, stated that Mr. Chinoy was not merely the Mayor of Bombay but the Director of the Reserve Bank of India and several other Companies and also the Managing Director of F. M. Chinoy Co., Ltd., besides being a member of several Government Committees. As Mayor he was required to preside at several municipal meetings and his presence was continually required in Bombay every day. His attendance at the Bandra Court would seriously interfere with his affairs and he prayed that his absence would not seriously interfere with the case of the complainant.

APPLICATION OPPOSED

Mr. Joachim Alva, on behalf of the complainant, submitted that Mayor or not, Mr. Chinoy as the Chairman of the Bandra Bus Company, had been intimately connected with the Company and had spent hours and hours on its management. He should find time to come and personally be present in Court. If every high-placed personage indulged in alleged defamation and then got exemption from attendance from Court, what would become of poor individuals?

The case arose out of the Bandra Bus Strike on the Mount Mary's Feast Day in last September. Mr. Chinoy issued the communique to the "Times of India" and "Evening News of India", and hence the whole trouble arose. Mr. Joachim Alva added that his client was prepared to oblige the Mayor of Bombay until the period of his Mayoralty was over so that he could personally attend the Court after April next.

Mr. Trivedi, the Magistrate, however, granted the application and allowed Mr. Chinoy to be represented by his Advocate, Mr. C. C. Vakil, until further orders from the Court.

The Court also suggested to the parties that it was a case that might be compounded.

The notices issued against Messrs. Francis Low and H. W. Smith, the Editor and Publisher of "Times of India" and "Evening News of India" respectively did not come up for hearing to-day as the notices have not yet been served.

All the cases were adjourned to 6th February.

SIR CHIMANLAL AS WITNESS

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad figured as a witness in a case in which Barjour Kawasji Daruwala, an omnibus driver in the employ of the B.E.S.T., is charged with negligent driving under section 5 of the Motor Vehicles Act. The case came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

In the course of his evidence Sir Chimanlal Setalvad stated that on the evening of November 3, he left his chambers for his residence. It was about 7 p.m. when he passed Churchgate. Just before he reached the Marine Lines Station he saw a bus standing. As his car approached the junction of Princess Street and Queen's Road the traffic constable held up his hand and the car stopped. There were two or three cars ahead of his car. A couple of minutes later the bus driven by the accused hit the car from behind. Sir Chimanlal was thrown forward and injured his wrist and forehead, and the car was damaged.

Cross-examined Sir Chimanlal stated that the bus must have struck the car from behind. It came left after it struck the car. It was not true that his car tried to overtake the bus while the bus was in motion.

Rama Santi Powar, Sir Chimanlal's driver, corroborated his evidence.

The accused in his statement said that he did not stop at the halt before the Marine Lines Station, because it was a "request" stop. He slowed down his car about 20 to 30 paces before the junction as the traffic signal was against him. A car overtook his bus on the right and suddenly stopped in front of the bus. He applied brakes and tried to swerve left but the car being close in front the bus bumped into the car.

Maneckchaw Manchershaw Captain and Nowsher Jamshedji Battliwala, two passengers in the bus, also stated that the car in front stopped suddenly and although the bus swerved left it bumped into the car.

Orders will be passed on January 12.

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution and Mr. B. J. Dhondy appeared for the defence.

Man Who Ran Amuck And Killed Five To Be Prosecuted

The Coroner's jury recommended the prosecution of a palmist named Ramsaroop Shankar Tiwari on five charges under Sec. 302 of the P. P. C., for having inflicted indiscriminate stab wounds by a knife on the night of December 18 last year, on eleven persons, resulting in the death of five.

The accused, it was alleged, all of a sudden ran amuck at Bori Bunder and stabbed people indiscriminately on the night of the 18th December 1938. He was, however, over powered and taken to the Palton Road Police Station.

Mr. Joseph Lionel Judah, a musician, residing in the Apollo St., stated that on December 18 at 9-15 p.m. when walking on the footpath near the Capitol Cinema, he felt that somebody had given him a blow in his abdomen. He was on the point of collapsing when somebody placed him in a taxi and removed him to the E. G. Hospital from which he was discharged on the 8th January.

Shivram Narayan stated in the course of his evidence that he saw the accused stabbing the deceased Pinto in the abdomen. He chased the accused and held him in his grip and with the help of Budhya Krishna took him to the Palton Road Police Station.

Ramdas Ghiraoo, a labourer, who was an eye-witness, stated that he saw the suspect coming from the direction of the Capitol Cinema with a knife and began stabbing persons around him.

GUESTS REFRESHING THEMSELVES AT A TEA-PARTY, GIVEN AT THE WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB, BY MR. AND MRS. PRANLAL DEVKARAN NANJEE, TO MR. AND MRS. E. J. SCHWABACH OF NEW YORK, YESTERDAY.

THE HYDERABAD TENNIS PLAYERS, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON TUESDAY, TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT

ALLEGED DARING THEFT

Accused Released On Bail

Arrested on a charge of theft Barjor Framroz Mehta and Minochar Phirozshah Karani, were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

It was alleged that the two accused went to Messrs. Kemp and Co. at Hornby Road and purchased a cake of iodine soap. The first accused handed a five rupee note to the salesman and while the salesman was getting the change from the Cashier, it is alleged that the accused removed a camera and a bottle of brilliantine from a show case shortly afterwards, the salesman noticed that the articles were missing. He immediately followed the suspects and got them arrested. It was further stated that on a search being made two watches, a fountain pen, two pencils and a photo-frame were recovered from the person of the first accused.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail for a fortnight.

Fatal Fall

Death due to accidental fall was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest on the body of Mustafa Gulam Rasool, who died in the J. J. Hospital as a result of a fall at the water-tap in his house.

AVAILABLE for 15 DAYS

SUKH-SAHULAT

(HAPPINESS WITH CHEAPNESS)

ZONE TICKETS

from JANUARY 11TH to 31ST

TRAVEL-AS-OFTEN-AS-YOU-LIKE

THERE ARE NINE ZONES

FULL PARTICULARS FROM ANY STATION

B.B.&C.I.RY

THE DEVIL'S CHALLENGE

TO YOU AND ME!

AND OUR HEROIC EFFORT TO MEET IT!

THAT, IN SHORT, IS

"BAZ GAR"

RANJIT DARING DRAMA

Directed by MANIBHAI VYAS

Starring

ILA DEVI, T. KAPOOR,

KHATOON, CHARLIE, BEGG, ETC.

from SATURDAY, January 14, at West End.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH MEMBERS VISIT DANDA

Members of the Harijan Seva Sangha, Professor V. G. Rao and other leaders of Khar visited today the scene of fire which occurred at Danda on Sunday evening.

It seems that the municipal authorities have provided some "Jhawalies" to those who have been rendered homeless to put up temporary huts, but bamboos and other requirements are yet to come. Most of the people affected by the fire spent their night under the canopy of the sky.

The Hairjan Sevak Sangha, it seems is making arrangements for providing food and clothing for these people.

5 LORRIES DAMAGED IN BIG BLAZE

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

Five motor lorries and some motor cars were practically destroyed in a fire, which broke out early this morning.

The fire originated in the cotton godown of Messrs. Hemraj and Company, situate at Gell Street. Adjoining this godown were several motor garages, where the flames spread and enveloped the motor cars and motor lorries.

Several fire engines came on the spot within a few minutes and trained their hoses on flames and smoke bringing the fire under control within half an hour.

The cause of fire is not known.

The building and some of the properties are insured.

7TH WEEK

GOPAL KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

PLAZA

PRAYERS FOR SPEEDY RECOVERY OF MR. HORNIMAN

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Jan. 7

A special meeting of the workers of the Central India Civil Liberties Union and labourers was held this afternoon in the Union Office Hall at Krishnapura under the Presidentship of Mr. N. M. Karandikar, Pleader, when prayers were offered for the early recovery of Mr. B. G. Horniman whose fearless and mighty pen has efficiently served the cause of the motherland and especially poor people.

An unanimous resolution was passed congratulating Mr. K. F. Nariman and his supporters for his inclusion in the list of Congress Candidates for the Civil Election of Bombay.

Many persons in the meeting voluntarily offered their blood for Mr. Horniman, whom Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharma thanked and undertook to convey their offers to the Doctor attending Mr. Horniman.

DHARAMPUR'S GREAT LOSS

Last Rites To Late H. H. Manherkunverba Saheb

(From A Correspondent).

DHARAMPUR, (By Mail).

Dharampur is overwhelmed with grief on the sad demise of H. H. Manherkunverba Saheb. She was the daughter of the late Prince Shamantsinhji, second son of the late Thakor Saheb of Palitana Prince Samantsinhji was a well-known figure in the civic and political life of Bombay in the closing years of the last century. Having been thus brought up in the cosmopolitan life of Bombay and having inherited the peculiar religious faith of her mother, Manher Kunverba Saheb was a rare combination of the best civic and religious virtues from the very early years of her life.

Born in Bombay 1890 A. D. she was married to the present Ruler H. H. Maharana Shree Vijayadevji in the year 1907 in Bombay, which function a great number of distinguished people including H. E. the Governor of Bombay attended. She was blessed with three issues viz. the eldest daughter Her Highness Dhanvant Kunverba Saheb, who was the senior Maharani of Kashmir and Jammu; the second H. H. Jasvant Kunverba is married to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Nagod and the third Rajendra Kunverji Saheb is still a minor and unmarried.

She was ailing off and on for the last 12 months but the sudden death of her eldest daughter Dhanvant Kunverba Saheb about 2½ months ago gave her a fatal shock from which she never recovered.

RELIEF OF POOR.

Deeply religious and conservative by instinct she took keen and abiding interest in the relief of the poor, the sick and the suffering. The Manher Kunverba Ayurvedic Dispensary, maintained at a heavy cost, demonstrates how she cared for medical relief amongst the poor Raniparaj people of Dharampur who fought shy of the Allopathic system of medical relief. She took personal interest in the Girls High School at Dharampur and directed the course of instruction there. She founded two temples at Dharampur, one of Satyanarayan Dev and another of Mahadev and a large commodious Dharamshala for affording shelter to people of all castes and creeds

She passed away at noon on Sunday last in Bombay in the presence of H. H. the Maharana Saheb, Maharaj Kumar Saheb, H. H. A. S. Jaswantkunver Baiji Saheb—Maharani Saheb of Nagod and Princess Rajendrakunver Baiji Saheb and other members of the Royal family. Her dead body was removed in a special train to Dharampur on Sunday night and she was cremated with all Royal and Military honours due to her position in life at 9-15 a.m. on Monday morning. Large concourse of men and women that thronged the door of the Palace, where her body was lying in state overnight, bore eloquent testimony to the love and esteem with which she was regarded by all people in the State.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

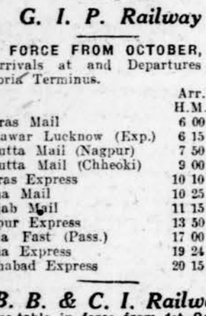
WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else. Price As. 10.

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1939



ANNAS **2** EACH

BY POST 4 ANNAS

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA

APPLY SOON:

THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA.

Handsome Discount to the Trade.

DISTRIBUTORS IN BOMBAY:

HATHI BROTHERS

PANALAL TERRACE, NEAR PERRY GRANT ROAD.

UDVADA MANAGING COMMITTEE

Order Of Injunction Set Aside

BULSAR, Jan. 9.

On January 6, an important judgment was delivered by the learned Sub-Judge at Bulsar setting aside an order of injunction. The judgment was on an interlocatory order of interim injunction passed by the Bulsar Court restraining the Managing Committee of the Fire Temple of Udvada from holding its meeting of 18-12-1938 until further orders from the Court. The suit was filed by a member of the Udvada Priestly Community asking for a declaration under Sec. 42 of the Specific Relief Act, viz., that he was the lawfully elected member of the Managing Committee.

The order of injunction had created a great stir and a sensation in the Parsi Community, as all the affairs of the Fire Temple had practically come to a standstill. The arguments against the application for the injunction were heard on January 3

Mr. Vasanji with Mr. Pardiwala appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Andhyarujina with Messrs. Chhaganlal and Haibe appeared for the defendants. Mr. Andhyarujina (an advocate from Bombay) argued the case on behalf of the Managing Committee.

Mr. Andhyarujina arguing on behalf of the Managing Committee submitted that there were four issues before the Court to be determined:—

(1) Whether the plaintiff is likely to sustain any injury, irreparable or otherwise, by the holding of the meeting of the Managing Committee? (2) Whether the balance of injury, inconvenience or mischief, if any, is on the side of the plaintiff or the defendants? (3) Whether on the facts before the Court the suit in all probability will be decided in favour of the plaintiff or the defendants? (4) Whether in view of the decisions on the point of the various Indian High Courts, is a plaintiff in a suit for declaration of his right as a member entitled to an order for a temporary injunction restraining an elected body from holding its meetings?

Mr. Andhyarujina argued at length and citing authorities on each and every issue maintained that an elected member by being debarred from exercising his right as a member does not suffer any injury, much less irreparable injury. Pointing out the special duties which the Managing Committee of Udvada had to discharge from day to day, Mr. Andhyarujina argued that the balance of inconvenience was beyond doubt on the side of the Managing Committee On the facts before the Court Mr. Andhyarujina contended that "prima facie" the Court would be in a position to say at that stage that in all probability the defendants and not the plaintiff would succeed in the suit. Lastly, by citing various decisions of the various Indian High Courts Mr. Andhyarujina submitted that the Court in such a case had rarely, if at all, exercised its discretionary power of granting temporary injunction restraining an elected body from holding its meetings. In view of these facts the Counsel submitted that the Court had no alternative but to dissolve the injunction.

The decision in the case was expected with unabated anxiety by the Parsi Community of Udvada. The learned Judge delivered judgment on January 6, and set aside the order of temporary injunction which the Court had passed about a fortnight ago. The result was acclaimed with jubilation throughout Udvada and the neighbouring towns. Now the Managing Committee can hold its meetings pending the determination of the suit.

HAJIS WAIT ON MINISTER MUNSHI

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Twenty-five aged Muslims waited in deputation on the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi to-day to represent grievances on behalf of the 290 Haj pilgrims, who are stranded in Bombay. The Home Minister gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputationists and promised to represent the matter to the proper authorities. He also assured the deputationists that he would personally speak to Sir M. Zafrullah Khan, Commerce Member, Government of India, who is now in Bombay.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at harbour mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BRITAIN PLOUGHS MIDDLE PATH

Dr. Lohia Exposes British Foreign Policy

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia addressing a huge gathering at Matunga on Sunday last on "India's Place in World Politics" observed that there was a belief that as India was not a free country they could not have foreign policy of their own. This he considered was erroneous. He said that during the last three years India had been taking some part in world affairs. Despite the fact that India was a slave nation, she had some thing to do with the regulation of world forces and it would be erroneous to say that the question of India's position in world politics was not of any immediate importance, but was something to be considered in the remote future.

"All over the world people have begun to visualise that war is a great enemy to the security, safety and culture of the world and that this enemy has to be combatted by all possible means. Britain, to-day is trying to steer a middle course, some sort of a compromise, between such Western Democracy on the one hand and Italian and German Fascisms on the other. As far as Italy is concerned it was in fact a menace to the security of the British Empire. Italy has established naval bases at important places near Gibralter and Malta and such other places so that the Italian fleet can easily be an effective against the British fleet in the event of a world war. Italy is equally a menace to British and French colonial interests in Africa" which yielded large profits. Britain was therefore, trying to steer a middle path to safeguard her own imperialist interests. She was inclined to take a course of action more in sympathy with Fascist imperialism which did not seek her destruction but only asked for a redistribution of territories. Supposing England had declared war against Germany on the Czechoslovakian issue and was able to defeat both Germany and Italy, the Governments that would then have replaced by a system of governments when the workers and peasants strengthen the hands of the Soviet Government. Even a victory of Great Britain against Hitler and Mussolini was something very dreadful which British imperialists would not contemplate. The British foreign policy must inevitably be pro-Fascist he said if it had to safeguard its interests.

What should India do in the event of a world War he asked. Indians then must strike and strike hard for freedom. In the event of a world war Britain would certainly make efforts to enlist Indians for war reserve and they would have to resist such a participation of India's men and her economic resources even to the point of death. In the event of a world war Indian policy should not only be one of non-participation but also one of resisting the British Empire. It had been suggested that if Britain were to be ranged along the side of the democratic forces to defend the freedom of a country against imperialist attacks it would be the duty of Indians to help Britain. This was not so. On the contrary if Britain had declared war against Hitler on the Czechoslovakian issue India would have adopted an aggressive attitude.

FOUR YEARS OF CONGRESS SOCIALISM

(Fror Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

"The Socialist party does not make a bid for the Congress leadership. It does not desire to overthrow the old leadership of Sardar Patel or Babu Rajendra Prasad. The Congress Socialist Party is the party within the Congress striving for the Independence of our motherland. In its struggle against British Imperialism, it shall join hands with all those Congress forces that may differ in ideology and shall co-operate with them. "Thus was clarified the position of the Congress Socialist Party by its authorised experiment Dr. Rammanohar Lohia of the Indian National Congress Foreign Affairs Department at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party of the suburbs with Mr. Masani in chair.

ORIGIN OF PARTY.

Dr. Lohia traced the origin of the Congress Socialist Party as fighting organisation within the Congress at a time when there was all-round despondency in India in the wake of the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement. They have, he added, since then worked amongst and tried to develop the proletarian section with the Congress. They would co-operate with the Congress struggle as they believe that obstruction weakens the Congress. The strengthening of the Congress organisation to fight imperialism is the objective of the Party. The Right and Left wings are a little bits deceptive in terminology as he believed that the wings are meant to allow the bird to fly and the bird has still to fly in free air. They could not therefore, afford to fight amongst themselves.

There were some questions at the end of the meeting.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 10.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	78	52	—	...	—0.5
Amraoti	84	54	—	...	—1.3
Akola	86	53	—	...	—1.3
Ahmedabad	89	61	—	...	—0.2
Ajmer	74	51	—	...	—0.5
Ahmednagar	86	48	—	...	—1 1
Ambala	78	45	—	...	-1.6
Benares	80	49	—	...	- 0.6
BOMBAY	86	65	—	1.1	+0 6
Bangalore	78	61	—	0.1	-3.5
Baroda	90	49	—	...	
Belgaum	83	55	—	1.1	- 1.0
Bijapur	84	53	—	0.1	- 1 3
Bhavnagar	85	52	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	82	54	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	81	52	—	...	—0.9
Calicut	86	71	—	1.5	—5.1
Colombo	82	73	0.8	9.4	—10.4
Cochin	83	74	—	6.7	—1.9
Delhi	76	46	—	...	—0.7
Dehra I. Khan	71	41	—	...	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	56	—	...	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	53	—	...	—0.2
Indore	82	46	—	...	—0.7
Jhansi	82	50	—	...	—0.5
Jubbulpore	85	47	—	...	—1.1
Jaipur	77	46	—	...	—0.5
Karwar	86	58	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	79	58	—	0.2	—0.1
Khandwa	88	50	—	...	—1.0
Lucknow	77	53	—	...	—0.6
Lahore	73	41	—	...	—0.6
Multan	71	35	—	...	—0.3
Myore	81	63	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	80	71	0.6	3.2	—17.5
Marmagao	85	65	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	88	49	—	0.1	—0.8
Mangalore	91	67	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	84	48	—	...	—1.5
Patna	79	50	—	...	—0.5
Peshawar	68	38	—	1.0	—0.3
Poona	86	47	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	92	72	0.2	10.1	+6.9
Ratnagiri	92	65	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	86	57	—	...	—0.3
Srinagar	40	28	—	1.8	—0.9
Simla	59	39	—	0.8	—1.4
Surat	94	62	—	...	—6.3
Trichinopoly	83	72	T	2.6	—5.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

CYCLONIC STORM IN BAY OF BENGAL

POONA, Jan. 10.

Yesterday's cyclonic storm in southwest Bay of Bengal has moved westwards and centred this morning within degree latitude ten longitude eighty-one. It caused local rain in southeast Madras and a few showers in north Madras coast.

The western disturbance caused a few light showers in Kashmir and its neighbourhood.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cuddalore one inch, Negapatam three quarters, Madras, Kodaikanal half, Vellore and Nellore quarter.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.048 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees 2.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.6 degrees 2.6 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 86 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 to 8-45 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8-45 Announcements.

12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6-10 As in Lahore. 6-30 to 8-10 As in Lucknow. 8-15 to 9-0 As in Bombay I. 9-0 Music. 9-5 As in Lahore. 9-45 to 10-15 As in Lahore. 10-15 Music. 10-20 to 11-0 As in Bombay II.

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Records.

12-0 noon A I R Quartet: Narayani.

12-5 p.m. Hirabai Jhaveri. 12-30 Ladio Pioglam: Gujarati and Marathi. 12-45 Manohar Kapur. 3-30 Pageant of Living Things: Camouflage in Nature. By S. B. Ranade. 3-50 Music 3-55 Readings from Wordsworth and Shelley. By H. Chattopadhaya. 4-15 Feature. Sir Thomas Roe at court of Jehangir. 6-0 Thumri. 6-10 D. Amel and C. Ali. 6-15 Nagesh Masute: Marathi Pad. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-45 G. M. Durrani. 8-0 Bombay Statues. (Gujarat) by S. V. Shukla. 8-15 Sawai Gandharv. 9-15 Naya Iran. A talk in Urdu. 9-50 Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte Recital. 10-0 Frieda Dyer: Contralto. 10-10 World Affairs. Relayed from B B. C. 10-25 Mehli Mehta: Violin Recital. 10-40 The Art Players. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. & 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6-30 Light Music. 6-50 String Music. 7-0 Sawai Gandharv. 7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay I 9-50 Manohar Kapur 10-15 Ebrahim Rahmat Ali. 10-20 Hirabai Jhaveri. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

V U C 379 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Orchestral Programme 1-17 Orchestral Programme (Contd.). Weather Bulletin for Ocean and River Craft. 1-30 Commercial News and Announcements. 1-35 Who looks after your City? by Amal Home. 1-50 Books. By K. K Mookerjee, M.A. 2-0 Music. 2-5 Bengal—Old and New by Probodh Chandra Sen, M.A. 2-20 Records. 5-0 For Countryside. 5-30 Gadir Gan. 7-0 Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee. 7-20 K. L. Saigal: Ghazal and Thumri. 8-5 Scientist at Work. By Dr. J. C. Ghosh 9-10 Milija Korjus: Soprano. 9-30 Talk of the Town. 9-45 Merry Cocktail.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.43 metres (9,530 kc/s.).

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 P.M. It Might Interest You 2-5 Martyrs of Science II: Newton By Prof. C. Somasundram 2-20 Music 4-0 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama' 4-5 Life in a Plant (Tamil) by T. R. Mahalingam 4-20 Kolatam Prologue 5-0 Venkataramana Rao of Keezcheevalpatti. Jaltarang 5-30 V. Ramamurthi: Vocal 6-0 Songs from the Talkies 6-15 Nowka Charitram of Tyagaraja Tamil 7-15 Random Rambles 7-30 Narayana Iyengar of Nachiarkoli 9-15 Culture: Is it a Conspiracy? Education by Educationists 9-30 Shrimati Sundari Thampi: Vocal 10-0 S. V. Trivedi: Vocal.

Madras—II Programme

5-0 P.M to 6-0 As in Madras I.

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 P.M. As in Madras I. 6-5 Bee-keeping 6-15 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 Mikado Sullivan 9-45 String Quintet 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-0 P.M. Khabare Atare Pashto 6-0 Announcements in Hindustani 6-10 Munawwar Sultana: Hindustani Naat 6-30 Kishan Lal 6-50 Instrumental Music 6-55 Munawwar Sultana 7-15 Kishan Lal 7-35 Naghma-i-Rad 7-45 Bhule hu'e Afsane 7-55 Bad-i-Khazan: A Geet by Firaq 8-5 Indian Music 8-15 Shart-i-Wafa 9-0 Shai'r ka Khawab 9-45 After Event 10-0 London's River BBC programme.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 P.M. Jameelabai of Cawnpore 5-50 Ilyas Khan 6-0 For Children 6-30 Mahesh Narain Saxena 6-55 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 7-20 Ansoon ka Geet 7-50 Mahesh Narain Saxena 8-10 Yudh 8-25 Jameelabai of Cawnpore 8-50 S. N. Chaturvedi 9-0 Bhajans 9-45 Indra-Sabha

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DEANNA DURBIN

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ELITE 5TH WEEK
TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M.
Special
SHOW for LADIES
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 6 in HINDI
'ZAMANA'
(The "TIMES")
'KRISHIN' Social CLASSIC
STAGGERING & SOUL-STIRRING
Starring 9 STARS with
PADMADEVI
Also Showing
'TWO 2 GANDHIS'
Being the Sensationally Inspiring Patriotic News-Reel of Mahatma Gandhi's Recent Visit to the N. W. F. PROVINCES!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY:
JESSIE MATHEWS
in "FIRST A GIRL"
THURSDAY:
MATHESON LANG
in "DRAKE OF ENGLAND"

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST DAY:
WALLACE BEERY
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"PORT OF SEVEN SEAS"
TO-MORROW!
M-G-M'S GREAT HIT!
THE GREAT WALTZ
LUISE RAINER
FERNAND GRAVET
MILIZA KORJUS
with
HUGH HERBERT
LIONEL ATWILL
Directed by Julien Duvivier

MAJESTIC
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
TO-DAY at 1 p.m. "Zenana" Show
For Ladies Only
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 5 in MARATHI
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रह्मचारी
(The 'BACHELOR')
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Fanned by public applause it sweeps Bombay like a flame!
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20th CENTURY FOX

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 6, 1395
Muslim: Jiltad 19, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 8, 1308
Hightide: 3-37 16-14
Lowtide: 10-04 21-54
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 19m

Municipal Schools Committee 4-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Thursday, January 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, January 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, KOLHAPUR

On the first day of January, 1939, Mysoreans residing at Kolhapur formed an organization named the 'Mysore Association'. Dr. G. S. Krishnaiah, M.A., Ph.D. was elected as its first President.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. (B.T.) instead of at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) as usual.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). A paper on "The Evolution of the Concept of Ahimsa in Hinduism" will be read by Mr. M. V. Moorthy, B.A.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The 55th anniversary of the Bond Foundation Day of the Society's Girls' High School will be celebrated in the Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Affairs of Annabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"If I were King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"First A Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"His Exciting Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Daku-ka-Ladka" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Dr. Vaman M.Sc." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 p.m. and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

VITHAL PURSHOTUM—Founder of Vithal Purshotum and Son, passed away on Monday, 9th. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. Uthamana ceremony at his residence, Laxmi Nivas, Vatchagandhy Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, 11th at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Nagpada Neighbourhood House

HON. PATIL TO ADDRESS TO-DAY.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil will lecture on "Training in Civic Responsibility Through Local Self-Government", under the auspicies of the Tata Graduate School of Social Work to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

ELECTION MEETING AT TARDEO

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Green Chawl Compound, Arthur Road, Tardeo, to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

Smt. Maniben Kara will preside and Sjts. S. K. Patil, Kashiprasad Singh, V. B. Karnik, D. S. Babrekar, Mansingrao Jagtap and others will speak.

The Congress candidates from the Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi division, viz., Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Vasantram Jamietram will be present at the meeting.

'C' WARD CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING

Under the auspices of 'C' Ward, Kumbharwada-Khara Talao Congress Election Propaganda Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Gandhi Chowk of Hararwalla Building, Golpitha. Sjt. Motichand Girdhar Kapadia will preside and speak on "Congress and duty of voters."

HINDU ELECTION BOARD

A meeting will be held at Madhav Baug under the auspices of the Hindu Election Board to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Goswami Shree Krishna Jivanji Maharaj.

CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING

A public meeting under the auspices of the Mandvi Congress Municipal Election Committee (Ward No. 4) will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Chinch Bunder Road, opposite Cement Chawls. Prof. D. R. Gharpure will preside. Messrs. B. J. Mhatre, V. B. Karnik, Dr. Shirodkar, Messrs. Bhaidasve, and Pandurang Gavand will address.

ADDRESS TO HAJ OFFICER

The Anjuman-i-Khuddam-un-Nabee, will present an address to Mr. T. C. Mayan, Executive Officer, Port Haj Committee, at Mahammud Haji Saboo Siddick Musafarkhana, Crawford Market, at 5 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Police Commissioner, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A question and answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHAMBER

J. C. Setalvad Elected President

Mr. J. C. Setalvad has been unanimously elected as the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1939.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta has been unanimously elected as the Vice-President of the Chamber for the year 1939.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

Kher To Inaugurate Silver Jubilee Functions

The Silver Jubilee of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, will be inaugurated, by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher on 16th January.

On the 24th the T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School celebrates its Golden Jubilee. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

Various other functions will be held between the 16th and the 24th, when the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai and others will preside.

Congress Delegates' Elections In City

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

That the date for the poll has been definitely fixed for Sunday, the 15th January, 1939, for all the seven Wards, including E (Byculla), F (Parel) and G (Dadar) Ward Constituencies.

Kalyan Sub-Judge Transferred

(From Our Correspondent)
Kalyan, Tuesday.

Mr. Benjamin David, the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyan, has been transferred to Surat as Joint First Class Sub-Judge. Mr. Bashir Ahmed from Poona has been appointed as his successor. During his regime of about 3 years, Mr. David proved himself a very popular Sub-Judge. It is learnt Mr. David will give over charge by the week-end.

Bombay National Guards

Members and recruits of the Bombay National Guards are hereby informed to be present at the Congress House on Sunday, the 15th instant at 6 a.m. (S.T.) sharp in uniform.

Sanskrit Shikshan

HON. MUNSHI TO INAUGURATE MANDIR TO-DAY

Under the auspices of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir will be inaugurated to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the Fellowship School, Govalia Tank, Bombay 7, by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay. He will also deliver the Inaugural Address on 'Aryan Culture' in the series of Lokabhogya Lectures on the same day at the same time and place. The inaugural address is open to the public.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

A meeting will be held at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m., when Dr. P. C. Mitter of Calcutta will address the meeting.

I. M. CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Dhirajlal C. Modi has been elected as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Local Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for a fresh term of two years.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE EXAMINATION POSTPONED

Owing to the sad demise of the Maharani Saheb of Dharampur, whose ever cherished sincere feelings towadrs the lady students of this institution, all the examinations of the institution scheduled to be held in the third week of January 1939, are hereby postponed till the first week of March.

The University offices will remain closed for three consecutive days, from Monday, the 9th instant to Wednesday, the 11th instant.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Best Omnibus Drivers' Union, the Best Omnibus Conductors' Union and the Tramway Traffic Union, Bombay, a general meeting of all the members of the Unions will be held in Jinnah Hall today (Wednesday) at 11 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas, Yusuf Meherally will address the meeting.

FOR FREE AMBULANCE IN CITY
RING UP 43120

The First Aid Theatre of the Free Ambulance Station of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps in Union High School premises, 205, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS' FREE AMBULANCE STATION

What is practically the first absolutely free Ambulance and First Aid station in the City of Bombay on up-to-date lines is to be witnessed at the Union High School premises on Khetwadi Main Road in Girgaum, where the Free Ambulance and First Aid Station of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps is housed.

Every day among the numerous accidents in the streets and residences in the City with more than a million souls, there are just a few where loss of blood or the supervening unconsciousness, if these do not receive First Aid and help of Ambulance on the spot of the accident within a few minutes may run the risk of becoming serious or even fatal. And humanity needs that trained aid in such accidents be forthcoming immediately, irrespective of whether it is paid for or not. In Cities like New York and London the Municipalities and various philanthropic public bodies provide free Ambulance and First Aid service adequate to the needs of the City, while in Bombay the First Aid and Ambulance Station of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps can be said to be the first station of the kind, which responds to any call during day or night with up-to-date trained aid and ambulance, if you ring up 43120.

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was established in 1930 as a registered body and is functioning under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, Government of Bombay. The present station was thrown open to all public calls in January 1 this year. The station has a constant attendance of a trained compounder-dresser and the ambulance car driver besides two trained licentiate first-aiders, who are alert enough to take up the receiver of the telephone before the second ring is recorded, when a call comes through. The modern first aid equipment and the presence of the Dr. J. R. Desai M.B.B.S., the Medical officer of the Station, for the major period of the day adds to the efficiency of the Corps' work. On an average the monthly expenditure of the station comes to about Rs. 200, which is raised by donations.

The Corps during is existence has trained more than 80 volunteers, who have become licentiates of First Aid and more than half that number have complete successfully the Corps' Home Nursing training. A few members have also completed successfully the full five years' course of the Corps. The training course of the Corps in Ambulance, First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation, which covers full five years is based on the principles of the R. A. M. C. in England. And most of the members of the Corps—men and women—come from schools and Colleges.

LOCAL BODIES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Time Extended For Replies

The Kale Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine the affairs of local bodies in the mofussil issued an exhaustive questionnaire on the 8th of December 1938 and requested local bodies and others to submit their replies by the 15th of January 1939. It has been since found that the time allotted is insufficient and a desire has been expressed by many local bodies that they require further time to enable them to reply to these questions which cover a wide range of subjects. In view of this, the Committee has been pleased to extend the time for submitting such replies to the 15th February 1939. After this date the Committee will commence its itinerary and visit two or three important towns in each Division and hold oral examinations of Official and non-official witnesses. Those who desire to be orally examined should send their names to Chunilal D. Barfivala, Secretary to the Committee, C/o Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The Secretary, Schools Committee, writes:—

The adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee called to meet at the Corporation Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) will not be held as a meeting of the Corporation is to be held to-day. A new date will be fixed for holding this meeting and will be notified to members later on.

The weekly meeting of the Schools Committee which was called to meet to-day after the adjourned meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B.T.) (after the Corporation meeting).

A. I. ART CONGRESS

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Art Society, writes:—

Due to preoccupation of a large number of artists and persons interested in Art during the month of January, it has been decided to postpone the Conference to a more convenient date.

TRAVANCORE BANK SHAREHOLDERS

A meeting of the depositors, shareholders and other creditors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd. will be held on the first floor of New Book Co. of Messrs. Taraporewalla, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. to sign proxies. Proxies are to be given to L. Raguraja Bharathi, Vepery, Madras.

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Entire Family Now Simply Rub Away Annoying Colds
Mother and Children Both Escape Misery with New Vaporizing Ointment

There is no doubt in her family about how to treat colds, says Mrs. W.B.T., of Darbhanga. "I have used Vicks VapoRub on myself and the children from the age of 6 months upwards," she says. "Putting a little up the nose, and rubbing it on the throat and chest at bedtime, is the most relieving thing I have ever known. A cold taken in hand at once in the above fashion does not need any other treatment."

Your family, too, deserves this safer, quicker remedy for colds. Quicker because it brings relief *direct* to the air-passages of nose, throat, and chest where colds lodge. Safe, because there is nothing to swallow—nothing to upset the stomach of even the youngest child, as too much internal "dosing" often does. All you do is rub this pleasant ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, there is a comfortable tingle on the chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute*, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes you feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, and break up congestion. With the breathing easier, you soon drop off to restful sleep. And while you sleep, VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over.

Children's Colds
Quick relief without "dosing." Just rub on
VICKS VAPORUB

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

JAMES STEWART PLAYS THE REAR END OF A HORSE IN "ICE FOLLIES"
EX-ATHLETES, APPEARING AS "CHORINES" IN "UP THE RIVER," COULDN'T TAKE THE KICKING AND PRANCING. ALL COMPLAINED OF CHARLEY-HORSES AND STIFFNESS AFTER A DAY OF IT!
CHARLES BRUNO 12-9
TO PREVENT HORSES FROM BOLTING AND SPOILING SCENES FOR "OKLAHOMA KID", ACTORS WERE REQUIRED TO WEAR RUBBER SPURS!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1939

THE SIND MINISTRY

The latest developments in the Sind Ministerial tangle are as revealing as they are startling. Premier Alla Bux, after angling for support for months together in all possible quarters, seems to have got a good haul indeed in the person of none else and none less than Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatuna, the ex-Premier, the sworn enemy of the present Ministry and, last but not least, the leader of the local Muslim League Party. With him to cross over to their erstwhile enemy's camp is Mir Bundeh a former Minister and another prominent opponent of the Alla Bux Cabinet. It is presumed that Premier Alla Bux has decided to take a leaf out of the book of his Bengal confrere and to buy over the opposition by offering ministerships and parliamentary secretaryship right and left. He is expected to command 40 out of the 60 votes in the Sind Assembly and thus to have an even keel at last.

Machiavellian

It goes without saying that Premier Alla Bux has scored a Machiavellian success over his rivals and opponents. By the same token it is a success which can hardly be called honourable. The "volte face" which he has executed finally exposes his real character and proves that the overriding consideration, which has prompted his actions and utterances all these months, is solely to retain his Premiership. The curt reply that he has given to the leader of the Congress group regarding the assessment orders shows very clearly that he now feels himself sufficiently strong to do without Congress support. We shall not be surprised if he finally throws away the pseudo-Congress garb which he has donned for some time. Regarding Sir Ghulam Hussain's somersault, the less said the better. We only feel sorry that a man who has enjoyed high office so long should, even in the evening of his life, be so enamoured of power as to disown his party as well as principles. Political opportunism cannot go further than it has done in Sind. The defection of Sir Ghulam has, however, the greatest lesson for Mr. Jinnah. The edifice which Mr. Jinnah raised in Karachi has come down like a pack of cards.

Congress Cannot Be Flouted

So far as the Congress group in the Legislature is concerned, it will gain more than it will lose as a result of the ministerial transformations. It will doubtless lose what at one time seemed a good chance of maintaining a Ministry on more or less Congress lines. But with a Premier who has always been elusive and has now proved to be so unreliable this would have been a very embarrassing task, with a serious risk of compromising Congress principles. There is no such risk now, though, on the other hand, the Ministry will not be very amenable to Congress influence. However, so long as the Congress group remains scrupulously loyal to its own pledged policy, it will not fail to exert a wholesome influence on the Government, though it may not be openly acknowledged by them. It will have to support or oppose measures on their merits, always seeking to safeguard particularly the interests of the masses. Fortunately, neither the Cabinet nor the Opposition will be run on purely communal lines and the Congress Party should strive to discountenance communalism in every sphere. In no circumstances will it be possible for the new Cabinet to flout the Congress.

Primary Education

The Servants of India Society has done a service to the cause of primary education, so dear to the heart of its great founder, by publishing "Primary Education in India" by Mr. Dinkar Desai, one of its Bombay members. All those interested in primary education will find in the book much valuable material bearing on almost every aspect of the subject. Within the limits of only a hundred and odd pages it surveys the present system of primary education in British India "from the point of view of the toiling masses," shows the defects in the system and the ways to remove them, and commends a practical outline scheme of compulsory mass education. It deals systematically with the main problems of primary education such as compulsion and its duration, wastage and stagnation, the size of classes, the shift system, the training of teachers and the curriculum. It discusses in a separate chapter the vital problem of finance and concludes with an excellent bibliography.

The main suggestions of the author are as follows: (1) Primary Education must be made free and compulsory throughout British India without any further delay; (2) To facilitate this object the period of compulsion should be from the age of seven plus to eleven plus, the curriculum must be simplified, the classes may be enlarged and the shift system may be introduced wherever necessary; (3) Pupil teachers should be allowed after going through a short course of training for only one year; (4) "The aim of the primary school should not be to impart definite agricultural or industrial training, but to give the children a preliminary general training which will make them intelligent citizens." (5) Government should make larger grants for primary education and may raise funds by levying, when necessary, taxes like death duties, turn-over tax, tax on entertainments and a special educational cess. The book briefly discusses the Wardha Scheme, but, silent on its merits, it somewhat exaggerates its shortcomings. "On the whole," it says, "it appears that the authors of the Wardha Scheme are only concerned with the object of exacting labour from children and not with the object of educating them." It also says: "Primary Education under the Wardha Scheme becomes a bad type of vocational education because it is not based on an adequate general education. That is the reason why we may aptly call it child labour." This we fear, is going too far, in censuring what is perhaps the only defect in the scheme, namely, devoting over half the school time to crafts. The supporters of the scheme contend that this time is meant for the theory as well as the practice of crafts, agriculture, etc. and that the hand work will be mainly an occasion for integrating it with theory and general information on various subjects. We are not yet quite reassured but are content to watch the experiments in the new scheme. However, so far as the book in question is concerned, apart from its failure to do justice to the merits of the Wardha Scheme and its undue severity in disapproving of its defects, it is a fair and comprehensive guide in reforming primary education and will be found most helpful by all those interested in this great national problem.

Border Incident Settled

The Czech-Hungarian border incident, according to latest reports from Prague, has been provisionally settled by creating a neutral zone in the Mukacevo Sector. The agreement has not been arrived at by concessions from both sides. Hungary has clearly been able to impose her will on the Czechs. The Czech military evacuated the neighbourhood of Mukacevo "in accordance with Hungarian proposals". It is satisfactory, of course, that the matter has not been allowed to develop into a more acute situation. But the fact remains that since the Anglo-German agreement on the resettlement of Czechoslovakian boundaries that country has been the victim of armed blackmail from every side. Hungary, following the successful example of Germany, wants to regain maximum territory. The most unfortunate part of the situation is that increased pressure from the side of Hungary will inevitably result in Czechoslovakia coming more and more under Nazi "protection".

Miseries Of A Village

Enslaved By Feudal System

Pandita Kshama Row

I wonder how many people in Bombay have heard of Vasavda and the unspeakable miseries of its enslaved people; miseries which I saw myself a few days ago when I visited the woe-begone village during my recent sojourn in Rajkot.

Vasavda is about forty miles from Rajkot in a bare and barren land with a population of six thousand, half of which are Muslims and the rest Hindus. This townlet together with three neighbouring hamlets, extending to 6,000 acres, was given as a wedding gift two hundred years ago by the Nawab of Junagadh to the son-in-law of his Dewan and since then, his descendants have been the sole masters of these four villages. The inhabitants of Vasavda and their neighbours since then have lived or rather existed in constant terror of their lord and master, thanks to the feudal system which has made complete slaves of them. The only interest the Durbar seems to have in this townlet is to extort money from its people whether he be a merchant or a kisan, starve the Harijans, and levy heavy duty on every article that is imported there.

Gandhi Of Vasavda

Shamjibhai, who has a grocer's shop there and who, by the way, is known as Gandhi of Vasavda, conducted me very kindly through its narrow crooked streets. The unspeakable squalor and filth of the town that can be proud of possessing many fine buildings and shops, was the worst I have ever seen before. Every corner is made a dumping ground for all sorts of rubbish. It is doubtful these lanes are ever swept. The municipality of the town consists of only six sweepers who are paid a magnificent salary of Rs. 3/8 each a month, and who in return are expected to do the work of fifty men. The result is inevitable—filth and disease. As we walked on, I saw four or five scavengers dumping the clearance of the town lavatories by the side of the river. One of them recounted to me their tale of woe, his large eyes bulging out of their sockets and his face pinched with starvation. "And we have to drink the polluted water of this river!" Shamjibhai exclaimed. "With the result that typhoid and malaria are rampant in every home here," some one else added, as I stood disgusted at the sight before me. It was most touching to hear from the same half starved scavenger that the Harijans of Vasavda were maintaining a school for their children, everyone of them contributing his little mite to pay the salary of the teacher. Amazed, I hastened to see this school and was astonished to see the enthusiasm and earnestness of those children and their teacher. There were 36 boys and 11 girls all studying together in a small one-roomed hut with a narrow verandah.

Kisans' Plight

Not far from this school is a free dispensary the only one of its kind, entirely maintained by a Memon merchant. Seventy to eighty patients are treated here daily. Thanks to the bounty of the same gentleman who maintains also a free library for the benefit of his fellow residents. The only institutions that are kept up by the Durbar are two schools for Hindu boys and girls wherein vernacular is taught and elementary English, only in the former. In the boys' school fees charged double those of any primary school elsewhere. The boys' school thus costs the Durbar next to nothing.

Next comes the plight of the kisans which is unspeakably pitiable. Having to pay one-fourth of their profits and an exorbitant land tax to the Durbar they can hardly make two ends meet. Result—a perpetual debt. Not satisfied with arbitrary taxation the Durbar insists on free labour, which compels every kisan in the town, to work without wages any time that he may be required by the Durbar. In the public chouk of the town where a crowd had gathered, I heard a hungry looking kisan telling me a pathetic story of his starving family. His children laboured for the Durbar and earned nothing, his barren land fetched him hardly enough for himself and out of that too he had to give one-fourth to the Durbar. Then, other men came forward with various stories, one sadder than the other.

Exacting Taxes

"Doesn't the Durbar feel for these poor people?" I asked Shamjibhai.

"What does he care so long as he can fill his coffers."

"Perhaps he himself gets a very small revenue." I said.

"Small revenue," he rejoined, "Do you call a yearly revenue of Rs. 52,000 small? Out of this he

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3).

NATIONAL PLANNING

Claims Of Agriculture

By N. S. Chetty

As the desideratum of planning should be the increase of purchasing power of the masses through increase of productive power, and as 80 to 90 per cent of the population are agricultural, the main task of the Planning Commission should be naturally devoted to agricultural development. All the other schemes like Industrial Development should be subsidiary to and integrated with the agricultural development at least in the beginning.

The acreage under cultivation i.e., 280 million acres for nearly 375 million population works out 3/4 acre per head, which is an index of the gravity of situation. Increase of agricultural produce is an absolute and immediate necessity as 60 per cent. of the population are under-nourished.

We have therefore to look to land development schemes for redressing the urgent want. According to statistics there are over 150 million acres of cultivable land which could and should be brought under cultivation, on more modern and scientific lines. That requires a lot of artificial manuring, tractors, lift irrigation, etc. That means a need for starting large chemical industries for fertilisers, tractor building industry, canal and hydro-electric schemes. Thus industrial development should be made to subserve the agricultural needs.

Finance

As regards finance, the prodigiousness of the plan could not be met by the usual ordinary financing methods. We must have recourse to special and perhaps unorthodox financing, like the creation of ad-hoc currency, say, about 50 to 100 crores by inflation and revaluation of gold, etc. Orthodox financing of borrowing from the market would mean starving the few existing industries of their cheap financing. Also borrowing means interest and that means a heavy charge for the new industries that are to be planned. If we have to give a fair chance for any development scheme of agriculture or industry, that can only be done when the schemes can be free from charges in their development stages and till such time as they commence paying a return. How could that be done if financing will have to be done through ordinary borrowing which means interest charges? This, therefore, leads us to the only alternative source of financing, viz., through creation of ad-hoc currency.

The agency for the operation of these development schemes could be either through the formation of development corporations, as in the case of the Japanese projects put forth for the development of North and Middle China—through Government finance and control inviting participation of private capital.

Purely individual initiative will take us nowhere.

Basis For Planning

As the main objective of the Economic planning is to raise standard of living of the masses, it should plan for the exploitation of the natural resources of the country to its fullest to meet the needs of the community.

This implies extensive surveys on the one hand of the natural resources, like agricultural land not yet brought under cultivation, minerals, and sources of power, and on the other, surveys of the needs of the community, viz., (a) the primary wants in regard to adequate food, clothing and shelter; (b) public health—prevention of diseases, sanitation, supply of potable water and curative methods, hospitals, etc.; (c) cultural needs, of education and entertainment, like schools, libraries, gymnasiums, clubs, theatres, radios cinema houses, music halls, etc., etc.

Surveys Of Natural Resources

As regards the survey of natural resources, there is already ample data at the disposal of the Commission, prepared by the Provincial and Central Governments through their departments of Industry and Agriculture. What would be required perhaps is an immediate effort of a planned exploitation of these resources by starting of alluminium, chemical and other industries. Ways and means for them could be well devised.

But this would not be enough. Unless the other survey—the survey of social needs of the community ascertained and assessed in terms of food, clothing, shelter, health, educational and cultural equipments, etc.,—the planning will loose its real meaning.

Industrialisation

As industrialisation of the country has been placed very prominently before the public it is but natural that much attention should be paid to industrial development in any economic planning. It is also likely that owing to its spectacular effects it might deflect the attention of the planning commission from its proper perspective, viz., the well-being of the masses.

It is advisable therefore to examine the problem of the role of industry in economic planning from a few salient points of view and see how far they achieve the objective, viz.—

i. The maximum exploitation of the natural resources of the country, i.e., processing of the raw materials that are being exported from the country, like oil seeds, cotton, leather, etc.

ii. The possibility of manufacturing of materials that are imported into the country, viz., alluminium, motors, etc.,

iii. Utilisation of waste materials such as conservation of molasses into power alcohol.

As regards the maximum utilisation of raw materials that are being exported out of the country, we cannot be sure of setting up an absolute standard inasmuch as even the most industrialised countries like America, have been themselves exporting raw materials like cotton, etc., as presumably they cannot absorb them entirely. Moreover, as some of our cash crops like jutes, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, etc. have been meant for the world market, we cannot be expected to absorb all these. These can be utilised only to the extent of the imports of goods manufactured out of these, like dyes, chemicals, oil, leather goods, etc.

Manufacture

As regards manufacture of industrial goods that are at present imported, there is no gainsaying

(Continued on page 13, Col. 3).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HONOUR AMONG.....

The suggestion made by the Paris Socialist newspaper, "L'Populaire," of the innerent clash of interests of Rome and Berlin involved in the Czech-Hungarian border incident, would appear more to be an instance in 'wish fulfilment' than a reality. Although it is a fact that unrestricted German expansion in Central Europe is and ought to be viewed as a menace to Italian interests, there is every reason to believe that the Duce has fully considered the position and outlined his policy of Italo-German collaboration. Such conflict as may exist or is inevitable between the aims and interests of these two Fascist countries is, in reality, "sublimated" in the form of closer co-operation and unity of the common aim of effectively blackmailing the democratic Powers: and the events following the annexation of Austria clearly reveal the pattern of this mutual understanding. The attitude of the controlled Nazi Press towards Italy's "justified claims" and open threats held out against both England and France demonstrate more clearly than ever before that the Fascist International is determined to pursue concerted action with sustained vigour. The gambler's luck has so far favoured Hitler in a measurably greater degree and even dictators are not above the human affliction of envy. But the Duce is gifted with an adequate share of cunning, and it is evidently coming to his help. The gamblers have still to pool their gains and there would be time enough to reckon up accounts after the Duce has gathered in his takings. We may rest assured, then, that, while the stage is being set for Rome talks, that long-awaited telegram of return gratitude from the Duce to the Fuehrer is on its way to Berlin.

LEAVES IN THE WIND?

Several weeks before Mr. Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden and, later, to Munich, the London "Times" had editorially suggested cession of Czechoslovakian territory to Germany. At that time, even Henlein or Hitler had not come out with such a demand and the suggestion was promptly discredited by the British Foreign Office and vigorously opposed by the press. Yet hardly a month had elapsed before a big slice of Czechoslovakia had been handed over to Hitler—with the active connivance of Mr. Chamberlain. We are prompted to recall that editorial of the "Times" because of certain remarks made by the same paper, while wishing Godspeed to the British Premier on his way to Rome. Referring to "the sudden claim for various territories" made against France, the paper remarks that British Government could not but sympathise with the French refusal to treat it in the circumstances in which it was made, but (the "Times" significantly adds) Signor Mussolini having disowned "the extreme pretensions of the Italian press, the way may thus be still left open for some modification here and there of the present position in Africa where legitimate grievances can be proved. Is this, we wonder, the prelude to another historic surrender? The territory involved being French and not British, we should not be surprised if Mr. Chamberlain really made a present of it to Il Duce.

GHAZNAVI'S NAIVETE

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's statement made recently in this city in which he deplored the inability of the Indian National Congress to recognise the All-India Muslim League although the former, as he believed, was prepared to concede practically everything that the latter demanded, is really remarkable for its *naivete*. If Sir Abdul had had any sense of humour he would no doubt have seen the absurdity of the situation as he himself describes it. If, as this spokesman of the League admits, the Congress is prepared to accommodate the League demands, why should that body insist on the recognition of itself as the only representative organisation of the Muslim feeling and interests? The Congress repudiates the suggestion, implicit in the procedure of Congress-League understanding of the kind mentioned in Sir Abdul's statement, that not only assigns to the Congress the role of a communal organisation but creates a situation in which the claims of rival communalism like the Hindu Mahasabha's would be rendered irresistible.

THE LEAGUE'S INTRANSIGENCE

The League, in the circumstances, is certainly welcome to extend its co-operation to the Congress in the spirit which animates the entire Congress ideology and, indeed, its very "raison d'etre"—the basic idea of India as a single nation. The Congress has no communalist or racialist policies and, while it is prepared to demonstrate for such minorities as still, for any reason, entertain misgivings about their interests its assurance that such fears are totally groundless, it is not prepared clearly to liquidate itself by accepting the position, as the League evidently insists, of a communalist body. Its programme of mass action, as Mr. Lohia of the A.-I.C.C. Foreign Department pointed out the other day in a meeting at Vile Parle, benefits both Hindu and Muslim masses alike; and although he was speaking of conditions obtained in the U. P., the situation is not essentially different in other provinces. The Muslim League's intransigence in the face of this state of affairs remains all the more unintelligible and significant.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The handsome show girl naturally has the best show.

A matchless cigar may be lighted in some other manner.

A grocer who sands his sugar has more grit than principle.

Lots of men would be better husbands if they had better wives.

Instead of trying to kill two birds with one stone use a shotgun.

It's useless to call the cat when you spill the milk of human kindness.

ABOUT COMMENT

"I was amused to hear that in Government departments the Fuhrer is commonly known as the Teppichbeiser, or carpet-biter, from his reputed habit of falling on the ground and biting when in a rage."

—"A London Diary" in the "New Statesman and Nation".

* * * *

In a press statement Sir A. H. Ghaznavi said that experience had shown that there was a great need for a real understanding between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.

Needless to say that he expressed these sentiments *before* he met Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * * *

In the Bengal knight's opinion there was very little that the Muslim League demanded and which the Congress was not prepared to give.

We expect a strong contradiction from the Permanent President of the Muslim League.

* * * *

A school debate on "Is Man a Slave of Circumstances"? was held the other day when a lady presided.

It would be interesting to know how she summed up.

* * * *

Drink vs. Driving

—A W.I.A.A. poser.

We suggest the W.I.A.A. hold a ballot about midnight in Fort area.

* * * *

JINNAH'S TALKS WITH GHAZNAVI

—Our headline.

We should soon be having our little local Berchtesgaden, what?

* * * *

Council Presidents and Deputy Presidents are holding a conference at New Delhi.

Agitation for minimum wage?

* * * *

The Rebel Catalan offensive is reported to be slackening.

The boys are perhaps making buntings for Chamberlain's Rome reception.

* * * *

The Yankees are confident of outclassing the Germans in armaments. But can they beat the Nazis in the barrage of the goebbelesque, vitriolic invective?

Old Sam is perhaps too much of that prehistoric animal—a gentleman.

* * * *

Acute shortage of coffee is reported from Berlin.

New application of Herr Hitler's "Guns or Butter" principle.

* * * *

Impending Apology

"And last but not the least in importance is the increasing influence of the Poor People's Party, whose daring programme and ideals, have caught the unimagination of the public."

—Local evening paper.

* * * *

"Nazi Corps To Be Formed in Lithuania", declares a headline.

The non-Nazi corpses will come later.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) Signor Mussolini will successfully persuade Mr. Chamberlain to apply the principle of self-determination to Nice, Corsica, Jibuti, Spain——and India.

(2) Doctor Ambedkar has been invited to join the reconstituted Sind Cabinet.

(3) Mr. M. A. Jinnah has sent a telegram congratulating the leader of his party in Sind Assembly on his well-deserved promotion.

* * * *

"I want a very careful chauffeur, one who doesn't take the slightest risks," warned the employer.

"I'm your man, sir", said the applicant, "Can I have my salary in advance?"

* * * *

He stood swaying at the gate in the howling wind and rain at 2 a.m. "Why don't you go in out of the storm?" asked the policeman.

"Storm? The wife's waiting for me in there, and you call this a storm!"

Out For Exploration, Not For Negotiation

'Chamberlain's Rome Visit Nothing To Do With Claim For Colonies

Appraising Probable Trends Of Italian Axis Policy: Consideration Of Spanish Problem

LONDON: JAN. 9.

EXPLORATION RATHER THAN NEGOTIATION IS LIKELY TO BE THE KEYNOTE OF THE ROME TALKS, SAYS REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax are going with no preconceived ideas and no formal agenda, nor have they received from the Italian side any precise indications of the points Signor Mussolini may wish to raise.

Two subjects are naturally expected to take a prominent place in the talks—the Spanish War and Italo-French relations. On the latter it is clearly understood in London and Paris that there is no question of British mediation in the matter which is held to be purely one for the French and Italian governments to settle, though naturally an improvement in the atmosphere between Paris and Rome would be welcomed in London. The French Government, moreover, have made it quite clear that they do not desire British mediation. There is complete understanding between London and Paris on the whole subject.

As regards the situation in Spain it is likely to be made clear by the British ministers that Britain attaches considerable importance to the execution of Italy's promise to respect fully Spain's integrity. There is, no question of granting belligerent rights until the provisions of the Non-Intervention Committee's plan for withdrawal of foreign volunteers are fulfilled?

Apart from these two items the talks may include the refugee problem and economic questions, but the general trend will largely depend on the matters the Duce decides to raise. It appears unlikely that the British statesmen will bring back hard and fast arrangements, which certainly is not the primary intention of the visit, but contacts in Rome should enable them to gather first-hand estimate of the probable trends of the Italian Axis policy in the ensuing months.—Reuter.

Dr. Funk's Flying Visit To Italy

ROME, Jan. 9.

Dr. Funk, Germany's leading "Ambassador of Trade" left after a flying week-end visit during which he had talks with the two Ministers of Exchange and Currency, and Corporations (the latter deals with commerce and industry).

Considerable importance attaches to the visit, one of the principal purposes of which is believed to be the strengthening of collaboration already in force between German and Italian autarchical or self-sufficiency system.—Reuter

NEW DELHI: The "United Press" understands that the rumour that the Government of India propose to impose a graduated scale of cuts in salaries is without foundation.

London Press On Rome Visit

"Times" Suggests Redistribution Of Colonies?

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The hope of a better understanding between Britain and Italy as a result of Rome visit is expressed in the "Times" and "Daily Telegraph", both of which papers wish Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax godspeed.

Describing the visit as primarily one of courtesy the "Times" says that at the present talks, neither side will be a petitioner.

As regards "the sudden claim for various territories" made against France, the British Government could not but sympathise with the French refusal to treat in the circumstances, in which it was made, but Sgr. Mussolini and his Government having disowned "the extreme pretensions" of the Italian press, the way may thus be still left open for some modification here and there of the present position in Africa, where legitimate grievances can be proved.

LONDON SEND-OFF TO CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Crowds assembled at Downing Street and Whitehall gave Mr. Chamberlain a cordial send off when he left on the first stage of his Rome journey. An hour before the Prime Minister left, many telegraph boys called at No. 10 with messages, many bearing good wishes.

Mrs. Chamberlain came to the entrance hall to say goodbye to her husband, who carried in his left hand his now world-renowned umbrella neatly rolled and gold mounted. There were cheers and cries of good luck as Mr. Chamberlain's car turned Whitehall. Hundreds of people gathered at Victoria Station to watch the British delegation leave. Mr. Chamberlain made no statement.

UNEMPLOYED HELD BACK

While the crowds were waiting for Mr. Chamberlain's arrival a party of unemployed appeared in another part of the station carrying the now familiar black coffin and banner inscribed "appease the unemployed, not Mussolini". The demonstrators made a concerted move towards the platform from which the special train was departing, but a cordon of police held them back. M. Corbin, the French Ambassador and the Italian Charge d' Affairs greeted Mr. Chamberlain and the three men chatted and laughed together. As the train drew out of the station, the people, lining the platform cheered and the Prime Minister smilingly waved his hand in acknowledgement.

From a distance came boos and jeers from the unemployed. The coffin carried by the unemployed was badly damaged in a scuffle near the platform from which Mr. Chamberlain left.—Reuter

World Achievement.

Taming The Shannon

One of the finest examples of the harnessing of water for the production of electricity is now to be found in Ireland.

In 1925 a German firm put forward a proposal to the Irish Government for a hydro-electrification scheme which would supply the whole of the Irish Free State with electricity, and would eventually become a profit-making concern. Now an accomplished fact, the Shannon Hydro-Electric Power Plant is the most productive of its kind in Europe.

Its secret is the utilization of the energy represented by the drop of the Shannon of over 100 feet in as little as the 12 or 13 miles between the outlet of Lough Derg and the river at Limerick. The site of the power house is at Ardnacrusha, and at O'Briensbridge a weir has been constructed across the river, raising the level of the river to that of the lough, and diverting the water into the head-race that commences at this point. Its termination is on high ground nearly 90 feet above the natural course of the Shannon, and like the earlier drop, it has been exaggerated to provide greater force.

In connection with this work two very interesting machines were used. The first was the bucket excavator. This ran on rails which from time to time had to be moved forward, a special rail-shifting machine which raised rails and sleepers together being used to lay them in their new position. The excavator had a theoretical output of over 13,000 cubic feet per hour, and could excavate to a depth of 55 feet at an angle of 45 degrees.

The other machine, a transporter, was an innovation in canal engineering. The debris excavated was tipped on a platform, and then on to a conveyor which travelled along a boom. The conveyor tipped the material to a second conveyor which could pass it on to any required space over a wide area, thus evenly distributing the excavated material instead of piling it up.

WORLD'S WHEAT SURPLUS

Meek Represents India At London Conference

LONDON, Jan. 10

Twentytwo countries are represented in the International Wheat Conference, which opened at the office of the Board of Trade to consider the measures to be taken owing to the world surplus of wheat. India is represented by Sir David Meek, Trade Commissioner, and is one of the four newcomers to the Conference. Discussions were held in private and are expected to last two days.

It was announced at this morning's meeting that Americans are relinquishing the chairmanship, but it is emphasised there is no diminution of interest in the Committee's work on the part of the United States. The Argentine Delegate raised the question of wheat acreage in America. Other delegates gave their views on the outlook generally.—Reuter.

JEWS AS PAWN IN GAME

Dr. Schacht's Tactics

BERLIN, Jan. 10.

Dr. Schacht is expected to return from Basle to-night and will begin discussions to-morrow with the Refugee Committee headed by Rublee, which arrived to-day.

It is learned the discussions will be based on the plan which Dr. Schacht took to London, but it is understood Dr. Schacht hinted that the plan it not Germany's last word.

Germany apparently imagines that world Jewry is prepared to call off the Anti-German Boycott, in order to help their brethren in Germany, but there is good reason to believe that foreign Jewish resources have already been drained in assisting German Jews.

Dr. Schacht is understood to have given a definite assurance that there will be no further anti-Pewish measures in Germany, unless negotiations for an emigration loan break down.—Reuter.

HISTORIC PRONOUNCEMENT

Eden On Roosevelt's Speech

LONDON, Jan. 10.

"Definition by President Roosevelt of the American attitude to the problems of the modern world would surely become historic" declared Mr. Anthony Eden, speaking as the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. he added "that speech is in itself a masterpiece of clarity and candour, but it is something more than that. It is a signpost, which points the way, along which all liberty nations of the world would wish to travel. I am sure my British friends will agree with me when I say it is difficult to exaggerate the tonic effect of that speech upon the British people."—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.

The threat that Belgium would withdraw from the Non-intervention Committee, unless the Committee is able to carry out decisions, particularly the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain was made by M. Spaak in a statement to the press, following the meeting of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission. He added "Belgium has applied the principles of non-intervention with vigorous loyalty. She is under a moral obligation to reconsider the position, if the non-intervention Committee is unable to ensure that the decisions are carried out."—Reuter.

CADELL LEAVES RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 10.

Sir Patrick Cadell left Rajkot to-day by mail with his family. Mr. Valerawala and Agency officials were present to give him a send off.

Interviewed before his departure Sir Patrick Cadell said that he did not wish to return to India. He had come to Rajkot only to ease the situation. He said that all would be well if only the people did not quarrel among themselves. Anyway he was not hopeful about the future.

Asked whether he had changed his opinion about India and the Indian people he said that he was too old to change. He hoped no personal ill-will against him would exist.

BANQUET TO VICEROY IN TRAVANCORE

Maharaja's Tribute To Linlithgow's Solicitude For Villagers

TRIVANDRUM, January 10.

Proposing the toast of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow at the State Banquet to-night, H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore said:—

"It affords me very great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency, Her Excellency and members of your family to my State. I need hardly emphasise that I regard the visit of the Crown Representative to Travancore as a symbol and manifestation of the close and friendly ties that have uninterruptedly subsisted for more than a century between His Majesty the King Emperor and his predecessors, on the one hand, and the successive rulers of my State, whose traditionally loyal feelings towards the Paramount Power have been publicly recognised on more than one occasion.

SOLICITUDE FOR VILLAGERS

I had the privilege soon after Your Excellency's arrival in India of making the personal acquaintance of Your Excellencies and we are fortunate that early in your Viceroyalty it had been possible for you to visit the southernmost State of this sub-continent whose history and whose problems are in many respects special to itself. India owes a great debt of gratitude to Your Excellency for utilising the varied experiences gained during your visit in connection with Royal Agricultural Commission for the purpose of alleviating the hardships and ameliorating the condition of village and villager, who constitute the basic factors of Indian life.

"I may be pardoned for adverting to the main items of work accomplished during the last five years. The First Legislative Council in the State was established in 1888 and the association of people with this branch of State's activity is thus 50 years old. In 1932 a bicameral Legislature was brought into being, both Houses having non-official majorities and freedom of speech. Besides the power of enacting laws the Legislative Assembly exercises effective financial control over the budget, which is prepared in consultation with the Finance Committee, consisting of a majority of non-officials elected by the Legislature

After considering the report of a Representative Committee, I came to the conclusion that all classes of Hindus should be allowed the privilege of worship in our temples subject to the preservation of their ritual and their special atmosphere. The temple entry proclamation was accordingly promulgated, and it is in operation for over two years.

It is well-known that Travancore takes very high place in the matter of education both of men and women. Being fully conscious that reorientation of educational system has become necessary in view not only of the growing acuteness of the problem of middle class unemployment but also to enable educational institutions of the country to play their part in solving the agricultural and industrial problems of the State a separate university for Travancore has been organised in which it is intended to concentrate attention on

Proposing the toast of His Highness the Maharapa of Travancore at the State Banquet His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech said:

"I welcome the assurance which you give me of the readiness of your ancient State to play its due and adequate part iin that co-operation between Indian States and adequate part in that co-portance of which you so rightly underlined. I listened with great pleasure to the tribute which you paid to the work of my Resident, I am glad indeed to think that the relations between your State and my representative should be of so friendly and harmonious character."

Before I conclude let me thank you most warmly on behalf of my wife for the kind references, which you have made to her efforts to assist in combating the ravages of tuberculosis. It will be very great pleasure to her to lay the foundation stone of your new tuberculosis hospital and associate her name with that hospital.—A. P.

Calcutta Tramways Strike Ends

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The dispute between the workers of the Tramways Company and the management having been satisfactorily settled. All the strikers returned to work in the afternoon.—A.P.

GHUZNAVI-JINNAH MEETING

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi has issued a statement contradicting a press report that he met Mr. Jinnah for two hours last night and discussed with him the Bengal ministerial question.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi says that he is meeting Mr. Jinnah to-night and will discuss with him only questions connected with the Muslim League in Bengal. He adds he has nothing to do with Bengal ministerial affairs.—A.P.

Star Of British Empire On Decline

(Continued from page 1)

But Britain refused to support those Powers.

The speaker referred to a statement made by Mr. Chamberlain on the eve of the German occupation of Austria and said that it amounted to an invitation to Germany to take action. The only reason for such a policy pursued by Britain, he reiterated, was Britain's opposition to Russia.

Incidentally Panditji stated that the Austrian occupation revealed the weakness of German army. Military experts were surprised at the inefficiency of the German General Staff. On the other hand the action of the Czech Government in mobilising a million men within the course of a few hours on May 21, 1938, showed the extraordinary efficiency of the Czech General Staff.

MUNICH BETRAYAL

Turning to Czechoslovakia, Panditji traced the events leading up to the Munich betrayal. He recounted the Sudeten demand for autonomy, the fear caused by the Austrian occupation in the minds of the people who thought it safer to turn Fascist, the Henlenist victory at the municipal elections, the threat of Nazi invasion, the Czech mobilisation, Chamberlain's intervention and the mission of the notoriously pro-Nazi Lord Runciman. Faced with the prospect of opposition from Britain and France Czechoslovakia agreed to submit to the Runciman scheme. But on the very day that the scheme was handed over to the Henleinists the London "Times" had come out with a leading article suggesting the cession of territory, which was not one of the demands made even by the Henleinists. It had been denied that this article represented the view of the British Foreign Office but Pandit Jawaharlal stated that it was a well-known fact that the article had been read and passed by some prominent members of the British Cabinet before it was published. It was also well-known that Mr. Chamberlain in one of his expansive moments had suggested the cession of territory weeks before that time.

Panditji then referred to the network of intrigue, hypocrisy and falsehood which resulted in Hitler obtaining more than he asked for at Berchtesgaden. Since then Czechoslovakia had practically become a German colony. The Czechs were essentially a democratic and Liberty loving people and they might rise again but at present they were controlled by elements favourable to Germany.

Panditji could testify from personal knowledge to the extraordinary sense of discipline of the Czech people. In the face of the terror of annihilation of their beautiful city the citizens of Prague were not so panicky as those of London, the danger to which was more remote. But unhappily these people had been totally betrayed by Chamberlain in pursuance of his policy of appeasement.

Mr. Chamberlain had brought from Munich a piece of paper signed by himself and Herr Hitler and was triumphantly waving it, crying out that peace had come. But ever since Munich there had been greater talk of war and more feverish preparation for it than ever before

"BEWITCHED."

Munich, Panditji continued, had resulted in as big changes as had been brought about by the Great War. Without any war Britain and France had been pushed off the stage and were fast becoming second rate powers and still Chamberlain, like one bewitched, was pursuing his policy of appeasement which might ultimately cost him the British Empire.

Pandit Nehru thought that there was a rough kind of justice in all this. Germany had effectively reminded Britain of its own record. Fascism was only employing in Europe the methods employed by Imperialism in other continents. Fascism was a mirror to the past and to a certain extent the present of Imperialism.

IS INDIA A NUISANCE?

Continuing Panditji pointed out that there were only two alternatives before democratic Governments, either they should become more democratic or less so. They had to grant further extensions of democracy to the different parts of the Empire or go Fascist. He gave the instance of the Spanish Government which was being organised on a democratic basis while engaged in fighting for freedom. The same thing was happening in China. Ultimately Mr. Chamberlain would have to liquidate the Empire if he wanted to fight Fascism.

In this connection Panditji referred to a remark made by a French politician to the effect that India was a nuisance because England had to walk in fear of India and to that extent her foreign policy was hesitant.

AIR RAID EXPERIENCES.

Giving his personal reminiscences of Spain, Pandit Nehru stated that he was astonished at the fact that rural Spain was being cultivated in the face of the devastation that was being wrought elsewhere. He was equally astonished at the manner in which life was being carried on in Barcelona. Barcelona looked a prosperous city with its trams running and its kiosks and book shops. But here and there were to be seen ruined buildings and gaping shell holes. He described his first experience of air raids and his visit to the Front. He expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the Spanish Government had created an army out of nothing and trained efficient officers. All the while amidst the horrors of war they were building schools and promoting literacy.

He thought that so vital a people could not be easily crushed Referring to the latest news of rebel victories he said that it was possible that the republicans might continue to resist. But even if they were overwhelmed he thought that the war in Spain would not end. The people of Spain were hostile to Franco and as soon as the Italian army of occupation withdrew the control would pass out of Franco's hands The victory or defeat of the Spanish Republic was one of the greatest things that would count in the history of the world.

Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union, expressed his sense of gratitude to Panditji for delivering this lecture and thus helping the Union.

Rearmament To Be Speeded-Up

Momentous Meeting Of Congress

Lindbergh's Report On Germany's Air Armada As Basis Of Discussion?

WASHINGTON: JAN. 10.

ARMED WITH SECRET DATA, UNDERSTOOD TO INCLUDE A REPORT FROM COL. LINDBERGH ON GERMANY'S AIR ARMADA, MR. KENNEDY AND MR. WILLIAM BULLITT, AMBASSADORS IN LONDON AND PARIS RESPECTIVELY, ARE APPEARING AT A JOINT MEETING OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

They will tell what they know of European political and military situation during and after the Munich Agreement. They are also expected to discuss the chances of an outbreak of war in 1939 in Europe.

It is reported that Col. Lindbergh's report on German aviation will be discussed at the session if not actually laid before the meeting.

It is reliably reported that President Roosevelt will ask the Congress to order full speed ahead immediately for the Defence programme by immediate large scale allotment of funds for aeroplane orders.—Reuter.

Republicans Said To Be Retreating Abandoning Dead, Prisoners & Munitions

But Nationalist Attacks In Artesa Sector Repulsed After Heavy Fighting

LONDON: JAN. 9.

GENERAL FRANCO'S FORCES ARE NOW IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE PLAINS OF URGEL.

THE TIDE OF BATTLE IS FAST FLOWING AWAY FROM THE BANKS OF THE SEGRE AND IS LAPPING ON THE MOUNTAIN BUTTRESSES OF THE PROVINCE OF BARCELONA ITSELF.

From this ancient citadel the Nationalist Headquarters' staff looked out at dusk upon the plains which a fortnight ago bristled with seemingly impregnable lines of fortifications.

General Franco's Catalan frontline now runs along a line drawn from Tremp through Pons, Agramunt, Borjas Blancas, and Vimboli near Mont Blanch, to Moradeebro. The average depth of the advance is fifteen miles—the maximum is thirty miles at which point the troops are third, the way to Barcelona.

To-night's communique states that the centre operations carried out to-day were a complete success. Headquarters in Estremadura reported that Republican attacks on that front have been completely repulsed and Nationalist defences preserved intact.

Reuter's correspondent visited the northern sector of the Catalan Front and found comparative calm. No Nationalist war 'planes were visible. This seems to substantiate the report that Nationalist forces have been withdrawn at least one division and the bulk of their warplanes from Catalonia to hold up the Republican advance in Estremadura.

To-night's communique claims that the Nationalist attacks in Artesa sector, supported by Italian tanks, were repulsed after heavy fighting, as were Nationalist attacks in the southern zone of the Catalan Front. The Republicans' 'planes operated effectively over all sectors on the front, bombing troop concentrations and convoys. Nationalists raided Reus, Tarragona, Cartagena and Barcelona causing civilian casualties.

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Premier Inaugurates Singhanee Hospital

Congratulates Trustees For Working Out Scheme, Providing Not Merely Medical Relief, But Also Ample Facilities For Research In Tropical Diseases

"It is my sincere hope that in time to come, the benefit of the research work done at this institution will slowly penetrate to the rural centres where the solution of the problems connected with health is complicated by the evils of ignorance, poverty and a low standard of life," said Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, declaring open the P. G. Singhanee Hindu Hospital at Dilkush, Grant Road.

A distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

On arrival, the Premier was received by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Dr. R. Row, and was introduced to the members of the Advisory Board and the Trustees of the Institution.

He was also introduced to the Medical and Nursing staff.

Requesting the Premier to declare the hospital open, Sir Purushottamdas said that they were actuated by various reasons inviting him.

A part of the money left over by the late Mr. Singhanee nearly 8 lakhs, was set apart to be spent on technical education. They were negotiating with the University of Bombay in that direction. The money had grown to 11 lakhs with interest.

The bulk of the money realised from the estate about 20 lakhs was utilised on the hospital.

It was a welcome departure on the part of late Mr. Singhanee, in that he left his property to be managed entirely at the discretion of trustees, instead of consigning it to temple charities as was the case with the Hindus. It was fortunate that he entrusted the task to one like late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

PREMIER'S SPEECH

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher declaring the Hospital open said:

"I deem it a great privilege to be amongst you this afternoon to declare open this magnificent institution built and endowed by the munificence of the late Mr. P. G. Singhanee, an interesting account of whose philanthropic bequest, we have just heard from the lips of Dr. Row. The Singhanee Hindu Hospital will be a very valuable addition to the many medical institutions provided by the philanthrophy of Bombay citizens of which we are justly proud.

I must congratulate the Trustees of Mr. Singhanee's will, particularly Dr. Row, on having worked out a Scheme which provides not merely medical relief, but also ample facilities for research in tropical and other diseases. I must also congratulate you on having secured this splendid site for your work. This Hospital will indeed stand not only as a monument to Mr. Singhanee, but als to the far seeing vision of those, who conceived the idea of catering for a vitally important need of the growing generation of the medical profession. I hope this Hospital will afford great facilities for our young Doctors, who have to travel to England and other foreign countries to obtain the necessary higher training.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ROW

It is not for a layman like me to dwell on the necessity of medical research. Calcutta owes its School of Tropical Medicine to the efforts of Sir Leonard Rogers; Bombay can now proudly associate Dr. Row's name with this fine Institution which I have had the honour of opening this afternoon.

It is my sincere hope that in time to come, the benefit of the research work done at this Institution will slowly permeate to the rural centres where the solution of the problems connected with health is complicated by the evils of ignorance, poverty and a low standard of life.

Several diseases have recently been the subject of investigation in India, but there still remains a vast field to be explored. Treatment and prevention as applied to medicine are inseparable and the rural Doctor, whether he is the subsidised or stipendiary practitioner conducting a rural dispensary will play an important part in educating the public. As we progress in our various Schemes of rural reconstruction and medical relief, whether by providing subsidy or by encouraging indigenous systems of medicine, there will be ample room for the use of the knowledge acquired in this Institution for relieving the suffering of humanity, being made available to all the people of the Province.

I thank you for having done me the honour to declare open this Institution of promise. With the guidance of Dr. Row and his associates, we shall soon hear of its many achievements particularly in adding to our knowledge of many tropical diseases, which are a scourge to this great subcontinent.

HISTORY OF SCHEME

Dr. Row, Hon. Secretary to the Advisory Board, in the course of his report said:—

"By careful nursing and judicious sales of the properties, a sum amounting to over Rs. 25 lacs was made to be available for the Hospital, and the Trustees then felt that a beginning might be made to fulfil the wishes of the testator to found a Hospital and the late lamented Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, one of the original executors and trustees, did me the honour, early in 1934, of requesting me to study the problem and work out a scheme. After a careful study of several projects and the financial position it was realised that with the sum available it would not be possible to launch into an ambitious scheme of a general hospital embracing several branches, e.g., Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Gynaecology, etc., but a modest beginning might be made embracing only one or two units such as medicine and requisite surgery with an adequate out-patient department, leaving the consideration of expansion into bigger project for the future with the help of donations and funds to swell the permanent income. As the result of visits to similar institutions in Calcutta, Java, London and other European centres and consultations with several eminent authorities, a scheme based on the model of the Hospital of the London School of Tropical Medicine and the Carmichael Hospital of the Tropical School in Calcutta was recommended. The special feature of these hospitals is that excellent work is turned out not only by way of medical relief but also by way of additions and advances in our knowledge of the many obscure conditions and treatment of disease—a result which on closer examination was found attributable to an intimate co-ordination obtaining in the organisation of these institutions, between the clinical observations and pathological investigations. The scheme submitted had therefore for its aim a more intimate association between these two functions than is usually to be found in large general hospitals and teaching institutions, and it was felt that a hospital of compact dimensions like the one in hand would be admirably suited not only to ensure greater individual contact with the patients but also to afford unique opportunities for study, provided the institution was suitably equipped and properly conducted by a band of keen and well-qualified men all working as a team.

The scheme appealed strongly to the Trustees especially as they felt that it would, whilst carrying out the Donor's wishes, form a nucleus of a future institution for advanced post graduate studies in our own tropical diseases for which we have now to travel all the way to London or Liverpool."

Sir S. S. Patkar and Hon. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal thanked the Premier for accepting the invitation, in spite of his numerous engagements.

Miss Leila Row, daughter of Dr. Row garlanded Hon. Mr. Kher and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

The function ended with light refreshments, after a visit by the guest to the various Departments of the Hospital.

MISERIES OF A VILLAGE

(Continued from Page 6).

hardly spends Rs. 12,000, to maintain peace and order, to pay his 'gotabi' to the Junagadh State, and for his medical attendance. The rest he takes as his birthright."

"That's Rs. 40,000?" I asked incredulously.

"Yes," was the monosyllabic reply.

"What's it that yields him such a large sum?" I enquired.

"He receives Rs. 20,000 as land tax. When villagers under other Indian States and British Government pay only as. 3 for 30 yards, he makes us pay one rupee. Then, there is hundred per cent. custom duty on bidies, salt, vegetables, postal parcels and even on cattle."

"On cattle?" I queried. "Yes, everytime we sell our cattle, we have to pay a tax of as. 8 to the Durbar. When our animals die we have to hand over the remains to him."

"What else does he claim?" I asked, not knowing what to say."

"He takes Rs. 100 a year from each of the tea shops in the town and Rs. 300 each from the four buses that run daily with passengers to Rajkot, Gondal and other cities."

"What else?"

"The marriage tax."

"Marriage tax?" I echoed.

"Yes, an arbitrary marriage tax. A Mahomedan marriage fetches him Rs. 6, Rs. 12 from Hindus, Rs. 4 from Kisans, and Rs. 24 from Harijans."

"Is there anything the Durbar doesn't levy tax on?" I asked, astounded.

"The only thing we are allowed free, is the air we breathe," said a stalwart Memon much to the amusement of the crowd around me.

"Why have you put up with these tyrannies so long?" I asked in a somewhat consoling manner.

"Because we have been slumbering in the darkness of illiteracy," was the rejoinder of a school teacher standing nearby with a visitor's book in hand.

The Limit

Then as I asked what had awakened them, he explained that the Durbar's demand to put a heavy stamp duty on divorce, was the last spark which had kindled the conflagration. They would fight it till the bitter end. Their suffering was far greater than of any other village either under British Government or Indian States and if the Rajkot people could fight and hoped to succeed in getting their wrongs righted, there was no reason why they should remain in perpetual thraldom. They were going to open a Praja Mandal and the day of their victory was not far.

The last statement was echoed unanimously by the crowd, Hindus and Muslims, sharing their common misery together. The most salient thing about the whole episode that struck me from the moment I entered Vasavda was the perfect understanding between the Muslim and Hindu dwellers of this unknown townlet. While I congratulated them with all my heart upon this rare unity which was their greatest asset, I warned them, that the moment they were disunited, there would be no hope of redemption.

"Nothing can disunite us. We are the children of the same soil and are bound by the same interest the welfare of Vasavda," was the prompt rejoinder of the stalwart Memon.

It was unanimously echoed by the crowd.

A SHORT STORY

RITES

(By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.)

Being a missionary is tough, especially when your heart isn't in the work because it has been forced on you. This was the way Anne Stanley regarded the situation. It was all very nice, two months ago before they were married, to listen to Robert's stories of a faraway land, of bringing religion and goodness to a heathen tribe, who craved to have Christianity thrust down their throats. It had been quite thrilling to talk of a cute little bungalow in the faraway land, where they could live and love—and Robert could carry on his work.

Reality was different. In fact, it was positively disillusioning.

The bungalow was a hut made of straw. They carried their own water from a spring fifty yards away. The climate was hot and sultry, and filled with bugs. Bugs inside and outside the straw hut, Bugs in the atmosphere. Bugs that crawled and flew and wriggled and looked at you with evil, ugly eyes.

The quiet, peace-loving contented people that Robert had described, proved to be dirty and noisy and ignorant, and were forever holding crazy celebrations called "religious rites," at which a real honest-to-goodness contortionist would have blushed for shame.

And then, after a week of this, Robert had had the audacity to ask his pretty new bride if she didn't love it all. Anger mounted in Anne's breast. Hot words rose to her lips. Then she looked into her husband's eyes and saw something there that checked the outburst. After all, she thought, it wouldn't last forever. She had married Robert because she loved him. She'd love him anywhere.

It was good philosophy and true loyalty and all that sort of thing. But it didn't still the ache in her heart. She wanted to go home, where things were clean and people were white. And after a month of "teaching" she told Robert as much.

Robert stared in amazement. "But, honey, think of the wonderful work we're doing here! Doesn't it give you a thrill to know that you are bringing Christianity into a heathen country?"

Anne stormed. "Heathen! What right have we to call them heathen? We have the audacity to tell these people they're wrong and we're right! Why disturb them? They seem happy enough. What else matters?"

Robert was dumbfounded. "But, Anne, I had no idea you thought of it in that light. Certainly, you don't mean that you think these people are better off than we are?"

"Why not?" flared Anne, recklessly. "The lives they live are as satisfactory to them as ours is to us."

Robert was silent. Anne's outburst had taken him completely by surprise. He had no idea that this had been her attitude. And in truth, Anne was a little surprised at herself. When it was over she felt a twinge of regret. It was cruel to talk to Robert so frankly.

Still, it seemed to Anne such a hopeless undertaking. The "Heathens" seemed so unimpressed. They listened attentively to Robert's preaching. They accepted his favours. But that's as far as it went. If only, thought Anne, they could convince only one of the group who gathered daily at the mission, if only they could make on convert. It would be a start. It would prove that the thing could be done.

And then it happened. Yotox, a cloth merchant, who sat cross-legged in the market place from mid-morning to high noon each day, agreed to become a convert. Robert was jubilant. Yotox was an influence in the town. Others would follow.

Yotox came to the mission every day and listened to Robert's interpretations. He seemed interested and impressed. He contradicted nothing, and even urged that Robert provide more intricate details of the Faith. Robert's enthusiasm knew no bounds. "We've done it, Anne!" he cried. "We've done it! Yotox will tell others of our teachings. He's really converted!"

A week after this one of the town's most important citizens died. That night there was a great celebration. Dressed in weired and fantastic costumes the populace gathered in the market square and proceeded with their strange rites to speed their dead comrade on to the heathen heaven. Robert was not a little disappointed to discover Yotox in the gathering.

Early the next morning he summoned his convert and sought an explanation. Yotox shrugged. "When a great man dies," the heathen explained, "his friends must clap their hands and dance, else he will never reach the Great Land of Peace that lies beyond.'

"But, Yotox, I've tried to explain to you how silly that all is. It doesn't mean anything. It's —" Robert spent an hour explaining.

Yotox listened unblinkingly, nodding at regular intervals. Robert warmed to his subject. His convert, who had erred on the night previous, was returning to the fold.

Robert finished and smiled. "You see what a waste of effort and time it is, Yotox? You understand, don't you?"

Yotox nodded again. "Yes," he said at length. "Yotox understand. Yotox very good Christian now." He paused and frowned. "But when Yotox die, you have all the people clap for him, just to make sure."

Robert sighed and looked at his wife. Yotox he couldn't understand, but the look with which Anne canned his face he could. Yotox scurried away. There were more rites to prepare for. And Robert slipped his arm about Anne's waist and watched him go. He was wondering if she could pack their things in time to catch the next day's boat back home.

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AH, NO! THAT AIN'T FAIR! YOU'RE CHEATING!
CHEATING?
YEH, CHEATING! WE SAW YOU PEEKING OUT OF THAT SIDE STREET!
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Allegations Against I. L. P. Volunteers

Marathi Playwright Gives Evidence Before Bombay Disturbances Inquiry

Mr. B. V. Varerkar, a Marathi author and playwright and a past colleague of Dr. Ambedkar, gave evidence before the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee at the Council Hall on Tuesday indicting the conduct of the I.L.P. volunteers on the day of the general strike on November 7 last.

Sergeants' Evidence

SERGEANT WALLER WHO WAS ON DUTY NEAR THE SPRING MILL ON THE DAY AND WHO FIRED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF ROUNDS NARRATED HOW HE HEARD WHISTLES AT 7 P.M., WHEN IT WAS DARK AND DRIZZLING, AND HOW HE WENT IN THE DIRECTION, WHENCE THE SOUND EMANATED, AND HOW HE FIRED THE ROUNDS, WHEN HE WAS SURROUNDED BY CROWDS ON ALL SIDES AND STONES WERE FLUNG AT THE POLICE PARTY.

The COMMITTEE WAS PRESIDED OVER BY THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KANIA.

CHARGE AGAINST WORKERS

At the outset, Mr. Kamte, Deputy Commissioner of Police, giving evidence stated that the crowds of strikers, who moved about the streets were not peaceful and that a mischievous tendency was in evidence on the day of the strike.

Witness stated that prior to November there were conferences at the Police head office with regard to the police arrangements for the strike-day.

On November 7, he was in charge of the Kingsway and Bhoiwada Police stations. While on his round, he noticed workers entering the mills being stopped by the strikers and pickets. Witness placed an armed guard at the Tata Mills where the strikers appeared to be very active.

After 10 a.m. strikers collected on the streets and tried to hold up traffic, boarded trams and moved to and fro without paying fares.

In one particular instance among several cases of obstruction where he got the people removed from the streets, witness saw trams and buses being held up in front of the Girni Kamgar Union Office at Poibavdi. None of the Union officials helped the police to prevent acts of rowdyism by the crowds.

In the evening, Mr. Kamte stated that he sent reinforcements to the Spring Mill and went there himself later, when it was reported to him that an officer had to open fire on hostile crowds. He gave help to escort workers from the mill to their homes.

AUTHOR'S EVIDENCE

Mr. B. V. Varerkar, a Marathi author and playwright, who was next examined, stated in evidence that he had worked with Dr. Ambedkar for the removal of untouchability. At present he was not taking any active part in that direction. On the strike day, he went round the mill area to see for himself what was happening. Workers and their families had complained to him that Dr. Ambedkar's volunteers (I.L.P.) who were violent by nature and of whom people in Konkan were afraid, were intimidating the workers.

When he went to the area, he saw Dr. Ambedkar's volunteers dominating everywhere. The communist element was negligible. If Dr. Ambedkar's Party had not joined the strike there would not have been serious trouble and there would have been no firing.

Upto 9 a.m. the situation was peaceful and thereafter the "Mahar" volunteers became rowdy. They stopped traffic and started molesting people. The volunteers were easily recognisable because of their peculiar physiognomy and of the uniform they wore.

In the evening, he attended a meeting at Kamgar maidan addressed by Dr. Ambedkar who indulged in filthy language, condemning the Congress and the Congress ministers.

SERGEANT WALLER'S EVIDENCE

Sergeant Waller attached to the Bhoiwada Police station, stated that he and his party fired in all 21 rounds.

On the day of the strike, he was stationed on duty at the entrance of a lane near the Spring Mill. Witness had an armed guard with him.

From noon to 6 p.m., witness stated, several processions passed by the mill. Some of them forced the shop-keepers to close their shops.

Witness stopped one such procession proceeding to the Spring Mill. A man bearing an I.L.P. badge who was leading the procession insisted on going forward. Then witness approached Mr. Joglekar and Mrs. Dange who were on the spot and told them that the processoin should not proceed and even ually they dissuaded the volunteers from proceeding further.

Then the procession turned back and wended its way towards the main gate of the mill. Shortly witness heard that stones were being hurled at the mill and he proceeded there with five armed men. When witness went to the spot, the procession had dispersed and that crowds had occupied the open spaces nearby. The clock at the tower of the mill gate had been broken.

Relating to the incidents in the evening, witness stated that workers were coming out of the side-gate. The procession of workers was headed by mill officials and they wanted to pass through Naigaum Cross Road to reach Parel Road.

In front of them there was a large crowd armed with stones. Police constables, however, chased the crowd.

At that time another crowd had come out from the rear gully from behind the little walls of a Hindu temple nearby. They were also throwing stones.

AT SPRING MILLS

A few minutes later, the Manager of the Spring Mill reported to him that stone-throwing at the mill had again commenced.

Then witness narrated how he tried to disperse the crowd with an armed guard behind him, but how the crowds retreated to the Y.M.C.A. hut, changed their tactics and advanced upon the Police Party, whereupon he fired, his shouting at them to keep away having failed to materialise.

For a few minutes, there was no stone-throwing. But the crowd split itself into two branches, one proceeding behind the Y. M. C. A. lane and the other, the major one, advancing upon them. The major crowd was at a distance of 30 to 40 yards. There was again stone-throwing and the armed guard, then, opened fire.

Altogether 5 Police sepoys, witness stated, were hit with stones and sustained injuries.

In reply to a further question, witness stated that firing had to be resorted to in self-protection and the protection of 300 women workers at the main-gate, behind the Police party. The Police party constituted 16 in number, whereas the crowd numbered 2,000. In the opinion of the Police officer, if lathi-Police had been sent forward, there would have been hand to hand fighting. The choice for them was to fire or to abdicate their position and leave the workers behind them to their fate.

In reply to a question from Mr. Chagla, witness stated that the lathi-Police would have been overwhelmed and if they allowed themselves to be overwhelmed, the whole mill would have been in danger.

I. L. P. VOLUNTEERS

In reply to a further query from Mr. Chagla, witness stated that in the crowds which threw stones at 6 p.m. on that day, he saw volunteers with red bands on their arms and on the bands he found the words "I.L.P." in black letters. At different times, he found a dozen of them in the locality.

WOMAN STRIPPED NAKED

Dy. Inspector Scot, next giving evidence, stated that he saw on Dadar Main Road near the Gold Mohur Mill a woman stripped naked. When he saw the crowd from the distance, he dashed to the spot in a lorry. But on his arrival, the crowd dispersed and he saw the woman trying to cover herself with a strip of cloth. It was a crowd of about 50 to 60 persons and there were men in khaki uniform, bearing Red flags. In reply to a further query, witness stated nobody from the crowd had gone to the woman's rescue.

In reply to further questions, witness stated that it was evident that the crowds were out for mischief and practically they did not care for the Police. When witness heard that there was trouble at the Spring Mill he went there but when he arrived, the situation was quiet. Witness did not injure anybody, nor did his men cause any harm to anyone.

Sergeant Fergusson from the Bhoiwada Police Station stated that a stone hit his revolver and nearly knocked it out of his hand. That stone came from a crowd nearby and when he looked at it he noticed a man in the act of throwing a stone, directed at the Police Party. Witness fired one round at the man. Later in the evening while returning from Kohinoor Mill, he saw a man with a bullet-wound, sitting on the doorway of a shop. The man was removed to the hospital.

Sub-Inspector Aga of the Kingsway Police station, stated that he fired in all seven rounds on the day of the strike after the crowds had started stone-throwing.

FIRING AT KOHINOOR MILL

Witness stated that near the Kohinoor Mill the crowd had divided itself into two branches, on coming from behind the tin sheds and the other in front, so that the police were jammed between them. The Police Party was stoned and all his men were injured. Witness had to make his way out while the stones were coming. He fired in all four rounds in this connection and the crowd ran back. Witness, then, narrated how he fired more rounds to rescue Police constables in hiding, when they were pinned against the walls of the Kohinoor Mill before a crowd of 00 men who had gathered between Patra chawls and the walls of the Mill, and to rescue an old Parsee gentleman from the hands of a hooligan.

Inspector Raje of the Bhoiwada Police station stated in his evidence that from the report he received 211 workers were injured in the course of the day, besides 10 Police officers and Police constables and nine members of the public. Altogether 29 rounds were fired, 12 by Sergent Waller, 9 by members of the Armed Police Force, 7 by Sub-Inspector Aga and one by Sergeant Ferguson. In all, 11 persons were wounded as a result of firing.

After Inspector Sawant of the Kingsway Police station gave evidence, Superintendent Karnik of the "E" Division stated that the Police in his division did not make any lathi charge, they only pushed back the crowds. In one particular instance, he stated that the Union Officials of the G.K.U. did not help the Police in keeping back the crowds near their office. On the other hand they were laughing at the Police efforts. Witness also heard from Deputy Commissioner Mr. Kamte that the latter was informed by the Home Minister that his car was hit with a lathi by a member of the crowd in front of the Union office.

After a number of armed policemen had given evidence, the Committee adjourned till Wednesday (to-day).

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES COMMITTEE

A correspondent writes:—

Matunga, the Northern part of the Bombay City, had, in 1938 a great influx of population which is estimated to be not less than 75,000. Though there were many institutions to cater to the needs of the various communities and interests, there was no organisation to look into the welfare of the whole area, such as to collect information regarding public grievances and to make representations to proper authorities.

In the interest of the public an organisation named "The Public Grievances Redressing Association" has been formed with its office at the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, and a Provisional Committee has been formed with Mr. K. A. Parameswaran as the Secretary. The institution is backed up by many leading associations and it has begun to work in right earnest. A mass memorandum was presented to the G.I.P. Railway authorities to set right certain inconveniences which persists to continue in spite of several complaints brought to the notice of the authorities.

The next question taken up by the Association was regarding the Matunga Post Office. The Secretary had an interview with the P. M. G., Bombay, and placed before him the following grievances on Thursday last.

The majority of the male residents of Matunga, who work in the Fort area leave the locality in the early hours and the Post Office which begins to accept Money Orders, Registration and Savings Bank, etc., at 8-30 a.m., was found to be too inconvenient a time and the limited staff was insufficient to manage with the heavy rush. It was suggested to begin the work much earlier and also to provide additional counters and staff.

Some more suggestions regarding postal deliveries were placed before the P. M. G., who has agreed to enquire into the matter and do the needful.

1938

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

SURENDRA.

Who is starred in Sagar's "Service Ltd." opposite Maya Bannerji.

RATANBAI IN "MR. X"

Prakash Picture At Super

Prakash's "Mr. X" is not a problem picture like "Poornima", but it is also story of human emotions. The picture depicts the life of one barrister, Premchand, who throws away his wife Hemlata unsheltered and unprovided in the wide world because of a little misunderstanding of her interest in his friend Surendra who was a poet and whose poetry she loved. Her child is refused to her and is told that his mother is no more. Then the story runs through a series of heart-touching sequences and years of futile search and consequent repentance pervert the brain of Prem, who takes to philanthropy and becomes "Mr. X" to help those whom law denies help. Then comes the scene on the stage where Hemlata and her boy who comes as a spectator create a great pandemonium. Harish, a blackmailer, kidnaps the boy. But Hemlata under forced circumstances kills Harish and the climax is reached in a court scene where Prem saves his wife Hemlata who preferred to remain silent. Then the mother meets the son and the family is again reunited.

Ratan Bai, the popular star, gives a fine performance as Hemlata while Jayant plays the Barrister, Prem.

Dance Festival At Capitol

Mira Devi And Enakshi Ramarao To Give Performance In Aid Of Charity

A charity dance performance in aid of the A. C. Chatterjee Memorial Hall and the Bengali Educational Society will be held at the Capitol on Friday the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Mira Devi, the well-known exponent of Indian dance who recently came back from Europe after giving a number of dance recitals which won great applause from the critics and the press, abroad will appear in two solo dances. One of these will be "Sagar Nrittya" Ocean Dance according to Natya Shastra and the other a "Firefly Dance," done in Kathak technique. Enakshi Ramarao, another well-known dancer, will give two solo dances, one in pure Manipuri technique and the other in Tanjore technique.

Other items will include solo dances by Ramila Shroff and group dances by Enakshi Ramarao, with Ramila Shroff, Kamalini and Rukhmini Khatau, solo dances by Sukhendu Dutt a Bengali dancer, a duet by Mrs. Dutt and Gopal Pillai, a Kathakali dancer in pure Kathakali technique—and a dance drama Shakuntala by Bengali Girls in Tagore style.

Novels And The Screen

IS "BHABI" AN EXCEPTION?

It is one of the long-standing points of dispute between the literateur and the film-producer whether a novel can be successfully dramatized on the screen.

Maya Devi as the young widow in BHABI, which is based on a novel by Mr. Bannerji.

Great writers like Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair have refused fabulous screen offers fearing the producer would just "murder" their masterpieces. Only on condition that he would personally supervise production did G.B.S. agree to "Pygmalion" being filmed.

In India New Theatres did a good job with some of the novels of the late Sarat Chandra Chatterji. But even Barua, it was complained, could not do adequate justice to "Manzil".

And now the Bombay Talkies have brought on the screen another Bengali novel "Bhabi". The excellent characterizations which are the special feature of this film were possible because in the novel, the author—Mr. Bannerjee—has developed each character painstakingly and at length. The scenario had a rich store of incident to draw upon. But such unusually successful adaptation of this novel to the screen medium was possible mainly because the author himself wrote the scenario and collaborated in production.

It was this powerful treatment of each character which helped talented yet new artistes like Renuka Devi, Rama Shukul and Desai to put over such successful performances. P. Jairaj and Maya Devi also were provided with well-conceived parts to play and their intelligent interpretation of the roles did the rest to round off a delightful picture.

Renuka Devi as "Renu" in Bombay Talkies' BHABI at Roxy.

A dance scene from the show which will be staged at the Capitol on Friday the 13th instant.

"My Son"—Story Of Two Generations

Prabhat Picture Dramatizes Social Conflicts Between Fathers And Children

(By Our Film Critic)

If I were asked to name one single film which is representative of the social conflicts and contradictions of modern India I would unhesitatingly say "My Son," the Prabhat production, now in its 7th week at the Central. And I would say this, admitting that technically it does not come up to the usual Prabhat standard. From the point of view of direction, photography and sound-recording it is inferior to Prabhat's first sociological film "The Unexpected." Yet, in a way, "My Son" is a complementary sequel to that bold story of a young woman's revolt. Candid and merciless, yet logical, analysis of conventional society is a common feature of both the films.

THE SON

He revolted against his father—for his principles.

THE GIRL

She thought money could buy love.

YOUTH VERSUS AGE.

"Revolt of modern youth" may be said to be the theme of "My Son." But, when you come to think of it, isn't that the principal motif of most Indian films that have been recently produced? To take only current releases as an illustration: father and son are pitted against one another in "Zamana," in "Bhabi," in "Industrial India" while a daughter is cursed by her dying father in "Divorce." The hysterical, pathetic, argument of the father in "My Son," desperately trying to keep his son on the safe path of conventionalism, echoes through each one of the other pictures. It is not that espionage and counter-espionage are rampant in Indian studios or that story ideas have been stolen from each other. It is the conflict of two generations, of two ideologies, two different words that forms the complex pattern of modern India and inevitably it seeks expression in politics, in literature,—in films! I know that many of the producers, Directors and playwrights would not consciously seek to depict this struggle in their films; where possible they would tone it down, dilute it with romance and comedy, confuse it with irrelevant situations, but finally this conflict must emerge from every film story. It is inevitable, inescapable. For, it is life itself.

A SIMPLE STORY.

To return to "My Son." It is a simple story—the story of every middle class Indian family. The son, imbued with "new-fangled" notions, has his own ideas about life. Instead of getting a safe and "respectable" job, he starts a newspaper and press, trying to serve his people. The father, out of his love for his son, desperately wants to bring him back to the trodden path. The conflict between them provides the drama. Mama Bhat gives an excellent performance as the father, affectionate yet obstinate, unable to comprehend the mind of this younger generation, and alternately showering caresses and curses on his son. Out of his boundless love for his son is born a blind, irrational, hysterical obstinacy so that paternal love becomes an instrument of emotional blackmail. As the son says in one significant sentence, "Parents should not love their children so much." The son, played fairly adequately by Ulhas, is no hero himself. His revolt is not spectacular. He is the weak, vascillating middle class intellectual, unable to completely uproot the traditions of his class and yet incapable of living the conventional life which is expected of him. Symbolically enough, it is only the contact with the realities of life when he goes to live in the slums which gives him the necessary courage to identify himself with the down-trodden and the dispossessed. It is this phase of his life which impresses even his father. He is still unconvinced about the wisdom of his son's conduct, his heart yearns to bring him back to a life of ease and security but ultimately he cannot help respecting the determination of his son. He is forced to remark, "I am proud of my son."

THE RICH GIRL.

This is the essential story. With a more carefully prepared scenario, better direction and technique and more intelligent dialogues, it could have been turned into an epic film. As it is, there are far too many diversions and incongruities. The element of romance is sought to be injected by introducing a new character—the rich romantic girl played with just adequate success by Shanta Hubliker (she needed more careful direction). With a different manipulation of situations she might have been made into an integral part of the drama. But she remains alien to the spirit of the play—a decorative wall-flower. The idea of making her and the poor young man as rivals in the Municipal election was a good melodramatic touch but then at present the candidature of a woman would raise too many other issues. It would not be a straight fight between the rich and the poor as the orthodox would not support her, owing to their opposition to feminism. The neglect of this aspect of the situation has made the later sequences removed from the note of realism on which the picture had started. The attempt to import comedy plus villainy by introducing the character of the useless young man, was rather futile.

THE FATHER

He loved his son to excess—inevitably there was trouble.

THE MOTHER.

It is a pity the character of the mother was not sufficiently developed. She remained like a shadow in the background. Her reactions should have been given greater scope. Here was real human drama. She, too, did not understand the radical ways of her son. Her love for him was as great as the father's. In fact she loved him so much that she would not even argue with him, much less reproach him. She only spoke of her troubles to her gods. As we see in one eloquent flash, she prayed before the picture of a deity while the son pored over a book under the shadow of two portraits on the walls—Gandhi and Karl Marx. Mother and son. Two generations. Two worlds.

K. A. ABBAS.

"STUDIO SPY" REPORTS PLANS AND PRODUCTIONS

Reorganisation At Ranjit

Reorganisation schemes are reported from several studios.

The Ranjit Movietone, I understand, have given notice to some of their artistes whose services will be dispensed with from next month. It will be recalled that this studio had recently made a substantial increase in their staff, importing a number of artistes from Calcutta. Retrenchment, it is expected, will be followed by reorganisation.

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"Bazigar" And "Achhut"

Ranjit's next release at the West End will be "Bazigar" (Juggler) featuring Ila Devi, Trilok Kapur, Khatun, Charlie, Begg, etc.

Further progress is reported on "Achhut" (Untouchable), Chandulal Shah's dual version (Gujarati and Hindustani) picture starring Motilal and Gohar with Mazhar Khan, Rajkumari (of "Devadas") Vasantee (of "Dharmatma"), Sitara and Kapur. All the resources of the studio, it appears, are being used to make this picture a success.

Another important production on the sets at the same studio is "Sant Tulsidas" starring Vishnu Agnis in the title role. Others in the cast include Leela Chitnis, Keshavrao Datey, Vasantee, etc.

Kumar who rose to stardom in "Juran Bhagt" is expected to get another good break in Director Kardar's next production for Ranjit, "Thokar" (Kick). This is the story of a blind man. Director Kardar, it will be remembered, was responsible for "Baghban", the General Films box-office hit.

Manibhai Vyas' next picture "God Luck" has also gone on the set with Kumar and Sitara in the leading roles.

B'BAY TALKIES' NEXT

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Suprise From Malad?

While their picture, "Bhabi" is proing a box-office hit wherever relesed, the Bombay Talkies are proceeding with their next production. This, I hear, is another stor from the pen of Mr. Bannerji, the Bengali novelist, who wrote "Bhabi" and who has now joined the Bombay Talkies scenario department. But this time, I understand, it is going to be a story in the lighter vein—a comedy. The cast is still a secret but it is sure to contain some surprises. Who is to be starred? Devika Rani? Renuka Devi? Or someone entirely new? And what about the male lead? Ashok Kumar—or? I am not telling you—not this week! One thing, however, is certain. Long before "Bhabi" finishes its run at the Roxy, the new picture will be ready for release.

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News From New Theatres

Nitin Bose's new picture, "Dushman", is reported to be nearing completion. Besides Saigal, this film features three artistes whose return to the screen has been eagerly awaited for some time. The first of these is Leela Desai whose splendid performance in "President" and the subsequent brief appearance in "Vidyapati" had made her fans eagerly look forward to her next appearances. Then there is Prithviraj, one of the most competent actors on the Indian screen, who appears in a character role as an old doctor. Najmul Hussain who appeared in Bombay Talkies first picture "Jawani Ki Hawa" and later on in New Theatres' "Anath Ashram" also appears in "Dushman".

Other pictures under production are Devaki Bose's "Snake Charmer", (Kananbala, Pahari, K. C. Dey, Nawab); "Bar-didi" (Pahari, Kapur, Jagdish); "Kapal Kundala" (Leela Desai, Kamalesh Kumari, Jagdish, Najmul Husain).

Nitin Bose's "Dushman"

Sagar's Maya In "Service Ltd."

Story Of A Girl Who Had Other Ambitions Besides Love

Strange as it may seem, beauty is by no means an essential equipment for a star. It is, no doubt, a valuable aid; but what is essential is personality, not beauty.

Take the instance of the Sagar star, Maya Bannerji. She is no beauty; some might not even call her pretty. Maya is not a picture-card heroine. And yet, she has steadily built up a creditable screen reputation.

Secondly, her charm is little dependant on make-up. She does not try to look "stunning." Yet, both on the screen and off it, she commands and holds attention. She has a personality.

This personality and this naturalness have stood Maya in good stead in all her films, but is none so remarkably (we are assured) as in "Service Ltd.," which Sagar have scheduled for release next week at the Imperial Cinema.

"Service Ltd." stars Maya as a romantic girl—but, unlike most girls with romance on their brain, this one has self-control, a cool nerve, a steady aim, and other ambitions than the mere realisation of her love.

It is not, indeed, a character of quite the usual kind. But Maya makes it appear the most natural, the most familiar. Her naturalness does the happy trick.

Put Maya among a crowd, and you will not find your actress—unless you know her personally. Those who know film stars will realise that it is almost invariably impossible for them to enter a crowd without making themselves conspicuous. Maya is one of the rare exceptions. This human quality lends realism to her acting, and adds power to her personality.

With Maya, in "Service Ltd.", are co-starred Surendra, Bibbo and Yakub. Among the supporting players, is a selection of Sagar's feature performers, including Bhudo Advani, Sankatha and Harish.—D. N. N

ANIS KHATUN

Who is featured in Ranjit's "Bazigar", coming to West End from the 14th.

Story Of Two Unhappy Women

NASEEM AND SHEELA IN "DIVORCE"

She was denied her only chance of happiness—Divorce! Sheela as Shanta.

The Minerva Movietone film, "Divorce," at Krishna Talkies, tackles the topical theme by dramatizing the contrasting lives of two girls, Rupa and Shanta—played, respectively, by Naseem and Sheela.

In the lives of both of them the issue of Divorce raises its head. A blessing or a curse? The answer must be different in either case. That is the paradox implicit in the drama of "Divorce."

Rupa (played with appropriate sophisticated charm by Naseem) was one of those creatures whose conduct in life is mainly determined by personal vanity and emotional vagaries. She quarrelled with her husband on a very trivial issue and demanded a divorce. Inevitably she found no happiness even in her second marriage and had to go through a divorce court again. In her case it may be said with some force that divorce did not prove an unmixed blessing.

Different was the case of Shanta the victim of a cruel and unscrupulous husband (played with such sympathy and understanding by Sheela). Evidently forced into a marriage with such a brute, turned into the street by him, she finally found a sympathetic and kindred soul in Niranjan. Her only chance of happiness in life lay in divorce from her first husband and marriage to Niranjan. Yet such a chance was denied to her.

Did Divorce prove a curse to her? Naseem as Rupa.

Inasmuch there are more Shantas than Rupas in India, the verdict would seem to be in favour of divorce. But we would be interested to hear the views of our readers on this question.

Motilal and Chandni in a scene from "Such Hai" (It Is True), Saraswati Picture, scheduled for early release.

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"Ending Campaign Of Lying & Propaganda"

Story Of Arabs Terrorising Arabs & Extortion Of Money

War Office Details Measures Taken In Palestine

LONDON: JAN. 9.

WITH A VIEW TO ENDING "THE CAMPAIGN OF LYING AND EXAGGERATED PROPAGANDA" BY HOSTILE PERSONS AND ORGANISATIONS ABOUT ATROCITIES AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE, THE WAR OFFICE HAS ISSUED A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF REAL SITUATION IN PALESTINE WITH DETAILS OF THE ACTUAL MEASURES TO DEAL WITH IT.

Throughout the country there are probably not more than one thousand to 1,500 permanent active rebels who operate in small bodies to avoid contact with troops and mingle indistinguishably with the peaceful citizens.

Principal leaders are Abdul Rahmin Haj Mohomed, titular commander-in-chief, and Aref Abdul Razzik, both operating in the region of Samaria. The two leaders are on such bad terms that on more than one occasion open hostilities have almost broken out between them. There is practically no major leader controlling the number of gangs, and minor leaders are almost completely independent, often at open enmity with each other. Thus there are no standing armed forces against whom troops can act nor a central organisation whose destruction would cause the rebellion to collapse.

The situation is further complicated by the emergence of Arab anti-Rebel gang, who wish to take revenge on the supporters of Rebel terror.

A great difficulty with which military faced is identification. As a result of information collected and the increasing number of Arab informants the names of a large proportion of active rebels are known, but the real difficulty is identification. Hence village searches are necessary. The method adopted is to cordon an area by troops or aircraft. Inhabitants are warned against attempting to break through. As the procedure is well-known it is safely assumed that cordon-breakers have good reason for wishing to avoid troops. A number of cordon-breakers have been shot during searches, which probably form a basis of propaganda but no Arab prisoners are shot in cold-blood. After a cordon is established all male inhabitants are assembled for identification and interrogation. Domiciliary searches are made to discover hidden men, arms, etcetera. Stringent orders are being given to troops to prevent looting and wanton destruction.

The statement categorically denies propaganda suggestions that wholesale demolition of innocent Arabs houses is effected. Individual selected houses only are demolished for well-defined urgent reasons.

The statement concludes expressing regret at the necessity for employing military measures to restore order but no alternative is possible.

ALL REBEL VILLAGES!

The Statement points out that whether from sympathy or terrorism practically every village has sometime harboured and sheltered Rebels.

A relentless campaign of assassination is waged against the Arab who is suspected of giving Government information. Consequently villages are terrorised by minorities. In the urban areas the two principal Rebel elements consists of the more educated Effendi class and the lower class of terrorist thugs.

The Effendis are terrorised by the fear of being murdered to give advice but not orders which come direct to the gangs from the Mufti and his associates.

Dealing with the procedure that inevitably the process involves certain amount of hardship as the innocent and the guilty are completely mixed. But in present conditions no other course is possible.

Regarding the search for arms and ammunition the Statement declares that inhabitants have been warned to leave everything unlocked to avoid unnecessary damage. Women are not molested in any way, the Statement emphasises, and are only searched when a police woman searcher is available. Mosques are not entered and searched except at the invitation of the Guardian and then only by a party under an officer.

As regards collective punishments the Statement says that the critics thereof fail to realise that the principle of collective responsibility for a crime committed within a district is fully recognised and understood by the Palestine Arab.

Collective punishment is the only method of impressing on the peaceful but terrorist majority that failure to assist law and order may in the long run be more unpleasant than submitting to intimidation.

Two types of collective punishment employed are, firstly, collective fines which are not a military measure but are assessed by the civil authority, though at present military commanders are responsible. Secondly, collective demolitions which are only made after warnings and carried out only with the sanction of the force headquarters, and apply to cases where sabotage of communications is intense and frequent.

Village responsibility can generally be clearly established in such cases, though not against individuals. Nobody will be deceived by hostile propaganda who knows the true facts and appreciates the absolute necessity of ending the campaign of terrorism.

The Two Leaders

The War Office Statement details the relations of Abdul Rahim and Aref Abdul Razzik with the Mufti as typifying the complicated situation and the different faces displayed by the rebellion on the one hand to the outside world and on the other to the unfortunate Arab population.

Abdul Rahim, a man of good family and some education, is a more honest and a more genuine patriot than the majority of the rebels. Within his lights he has endeavoured to conduct the campaign on decent lines and dislikes intensely the campaign of assassination and intimidation waged against all moderate Arabs who might oppose the Mufti's policy.

Aref Abdul Razzik, of a lower origin and less education, is entirely unprincipled and has achieved his position by a career of utter ruthlessness and implicit obedience to the Mufti's orders whatever they might involve. Incidentally, he pockets a large rake off from forced subscriptions to the rebel funds which Abdul Rahim does not.

The principal gangleaders have their own little group of supporters who undertake collection of money and other rebel activities. Thus in Jaffa, Abdul Rahim, Aref Razzik and a local leader, Hassam Salameh, all have their own agents for extorting money with the result that quarrels over division of spoil and allotment of victims for fleecing are continuous.

When district searches are carried out only those known or suspected as active participants in the rebellion are detained. They are normally held temporarily for detailed checking and interrogation, but proved offenders may be held temporarily for further periods for work on roads, etc., for security reasons. This is only for work of urgent security nature, usually to carry out repair of sabotage. The only other reason for temporary detention is for road work when rebels have forbidden inhabitants to work for Government forces.

Refuting allegations about demolitions the statement declares that in the great majority of cases houses are only demolished firstly, when they are the property of a known active rebel leader absent from the village with gangs; secondly, houses from where fire or other resistance is directed, thirdly houses in which arms, etc., are concealed or which are proved as being for rebel purposes.

URDU PRESSMEN'S UNION

The Urdu Press (Litho) workers of Bombay organised themselves into a union at a meeting held on Sunday at the Bombay Press, Madanpura. Mr. Aser Dehlavi, a worker presided. About 100 workers including several members from the editorial staffs of Urdu dailies were present.

It was decided that the Union should function on trade union lines. A constitution was adopted.

The following office-bearers were elected at the meeting. President, Mr. Sahil Bilgrami, editor of "Iqbal" Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mahmood, editor of "Inquilab" and Mahmed Allabux, General Secretary, Mr. Hajiz Mahmood Alikhan, Assistant Secretary, Mr. Semaulla, Propaganda Secretary, Mr. Syed Noor and Treasurer, Mr. Hadi.

The meeting also elected 28 members to the managing committee of the Union.

POONA DELEGATES FOR TRIPURI CONGRESS

Prominent Congress Rightists Sustain Defeat

POONA, Jan. 9.

Prominent Rightist Congressmen, including Mr. T. R. Deoghirkar, Secretary of the Maharasntra Provincial Congress Committee, Acharya V. P. Limaye, as also Mr P. K. Atre, Chairman of the Poona Municipal Standing Committee and the leader of the Congress Party in the Poona Municipality, sustained defeats in the elections of the delegates to the Tripuri Congress session and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, the results of which for the Poona city were out to-day.

Prominent among the successful candidates are Mr. S. M. Joshi (Leftist), Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, G. P Khare and Mr. R. K Talegaonkar.

The remaining results in Poona district will be out to-morrow, and many surprises and upsets are anticipated in the present elections.

RANCHI DELEGATES' ELECTION SET ASIDE

Bihar Finance Minister Returned Unopposed

PATNA, Jan. 10.

Mr. A. N. Sinha, Finance Minister, has been returned unopposed from the Aurangabad Constituency (Gaya District) as a delegate to the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress.

Two other members of the Ministerial party in the Congress, Mr. Krishnaballav Sahay and Mr. Jimut Bahan Sen, Parliamentary Secretaries, are also contesting the election of delegates for the Tripuri session.

The Provincial Congress Committee have set aside the election of delegates at Ranchi and have ordered a fresh election which is to be finished before January 20. This was done after an enquiry by the Secretary and the Joint Secretary of the B.P.C.C., who went to Ranchi and enquired into the allegations of irregularities in the election.—A. P.

SWAMI SAHAJANAND FOR PATNA

LAKHISARAI, Jan. 7.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, started this morning for Patna, along with Karyananda Sharma to see Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

It is reported that Rajendra Babu personally asked Swamiji to see him to discuss the situation arising from the Satyagraha. It has been very difficult for the Congress Government to carry on its duties as regards the occupation of Bakasht lands. In case no settlement is arrived at, the Congress Government of Bihar may probably resign.

LATHI CHARGES ON WORKERS FOR TWO DAYS ALLEGED

LAKHISARAI: Jan. 7.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, being interviewed by the United Press, on the Reora and Gaya disturbances said:—

Since 31st December complete 'hartal' is being observed in the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills. On the night of the 3rd January, strikers were charged with lathis and the brutal lathi charge was repeated on the 4th January, too. As a result of two days' continuous lathi charges, hundreds of strikers have been wounded; among them a dozen have got severe injuries.

Strictest form of censorship prevails in the district. Telegrams and letters dispatched to the Press are not allowed. Even the copies of 'Janata', a Hindi Kisan Sabha Weekly, are not given to the public by the local Post-Offices.

Dr. Keshave Prasad Sinha, President of the Labour Union, has been arrested along with other dozen volunteers, including the Secretary of the Labour Union.

It may be recalled that Dr. Keshava Prasad Sinha is also the Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha and Assistant Secretary of the District Congress Committee.

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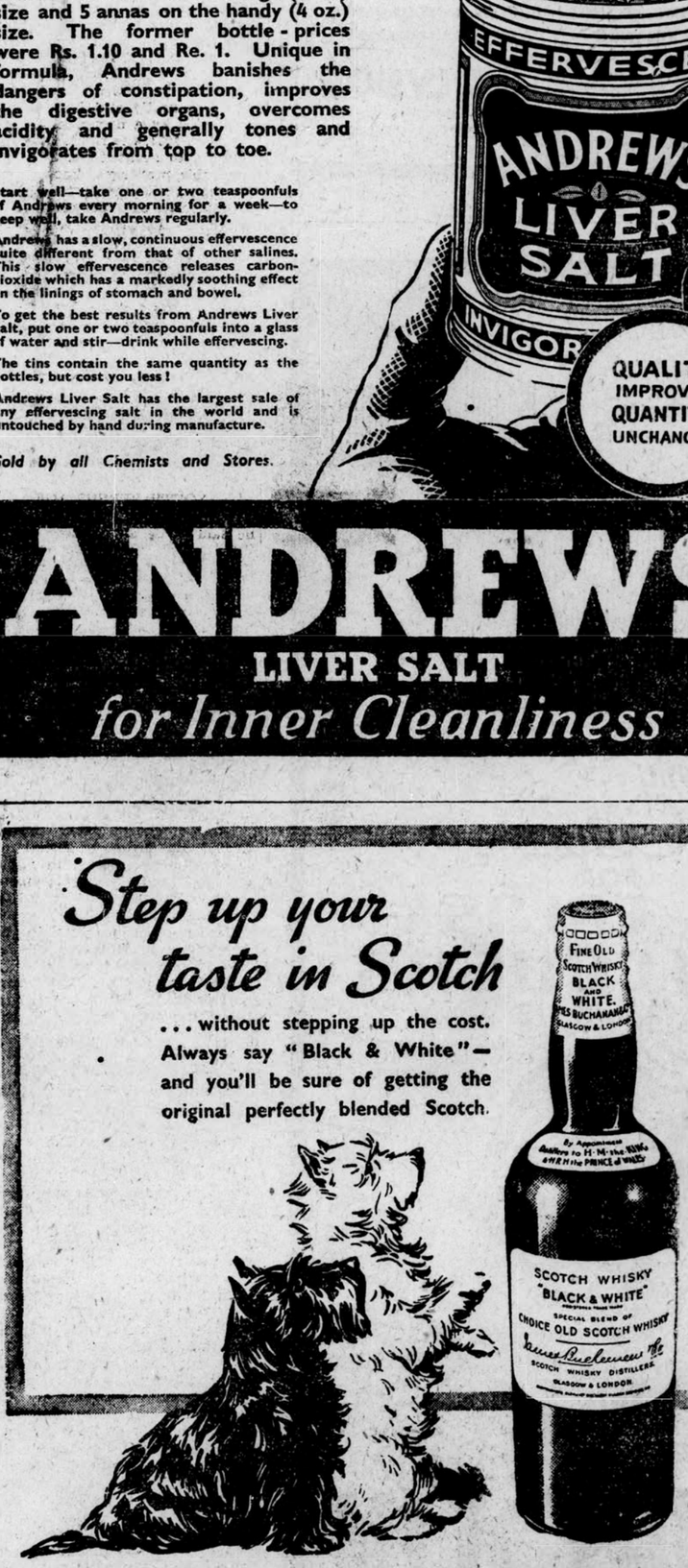
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Mother's Love But No Intention To Defraud Bank

Bank Of India's Charge Against Petits Fails

Unfair For Prosecution To Cite From Withdrawn Cases To Assess Guilt In Present Case, Says Magistrate

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM THE JUDGMENT DELIVERED BY MR. OSCAR BROWN, AT THE MAZAGAON POLICE COURT IN THE SENSATIONAL CASE IN WHICH THREE MEMBERS OF A WELL-KNOWN PARSI FAMILY WERE PROSECUTED BY MR GREY, MANAGER OF THE BANK OF INDIA, FOR FRAUDULENTLY DEFRAUDING THE CREDITORS FROM RECOVERING THEIR DUES BY DISHONEST TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY, AND FOR ABETTING IN THE SAME.

THE PERSONS INVOLVED IN THESE CASES WERE: MRS. GULBAI BOMANJI PETIT, MRS. DINBAI PETIT AND MR. PHIROZSHA BOMANJI.

THE CHARGES

The accused in this case were charged under section 421, read with 109 of the I.P.C., and sections 422 and 424 read with section 109 of the I.P.C.

Accused No. 1 was alleged to have dishonestly and fraudulently transferred by a document dated 12th May, 1931, the right, title and interests, to accused No. 3 in an immovable property known as "Chateau Petit" mortgaged to her to repay the sum of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs and advanced by her to accused No. 3. Accused No. 3 is alleged to have abetted her in the commission of the offence. No. 1 is further alleged to have dishonestly and fraudulently prevented the debt of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs and interest due which had accrued thereon from the 14th August, 1928, to 12th May 1931, from being made available for the payment of her debts and to have dishonestly and fraudulently released her claim for the said sum. No. 3 is alleged to have abetted the commission of the said offence. They have pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Accused No. 3 had been in financial difficulties sometime prior to August, 1928, and had approached his mother No. 1 to finance him. He required money urgently. No. 1 was anxious that No. 3's liabilities should be met and she, therefore, asked Mr. Hiraji Cowasji Cola, a prosecution witness in this case, to obtain a loan on his behalf. Mr. Cola did so and obtained an advance of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs from the Central Bank of India in favour of accused No. 1. As a collateral security for this sum of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs paid to him by accused No. 1, accused No. 3 gave a letter of charge dated August 14, 1928, in favour of No. 1 of his revisionary interest in "Chateau Petit" and also gave a second mortgage dated August 28, 1928, in favour of accused No. 1 of his right, title and interest in his 4|14th share in "Chateau Petit". He had already given a first charge in respect of the same property to Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, also a prosecution witness in this case, as security for the sum of Rs. 75,000.

JOINT PROMISSORY NOTE

Accused No. 1's eldest son Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit was in need of money in 1927. She approached the Bank of India and obtained from them an advance of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs in July, 1927. A joint and several promissory note signed by Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and accused No. 1 was given to the Bank and when the loan was renewed that promissory note was returned to the borrowers and a fresh joint and several promissory note for Rs. 2 lakhs was taken. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and accused No. 1 took Rs. 50,000 more in July, 1931. In July, 1929, the Bank asked for the return of some portion of the amount and offered to renew the balance. Mr. J. B. Petit and accused No. 1 did not repay any amount but a fresh promissory note was executed on the same terms on the 9th September, 1929, for Rs. 2 lakhs.

Mr. J. B. Petit appeared to have been in financial difficulties, but accused No. 1's credit was still considered good and, therefore, the loan was renewed on September 9, 1929. Out of this loan of Rs. 2 lakhs Rs. 50,000 were repaid on the 3rd April, 1930. The Bank continued to press for repayments and wrote several letters. But nothing further was paid.

The Bank of India then filed a short cause suit being No. 2270 of 1930 against Mr. J. B. Petit and accused No. 1. The case came on for hearing on November 12, 1930, and was transferred after some recrimination in Court to the Long Cause list. Therefore a large volume of correspondence passed between the parties and negotiations were carried on for the purposes of a settlement but these negotiations fell through. The suit came up for hearing on November 21, 1931 and Mr. J. B. Petit and accused No. 1 submitted to a decree, No payment was made under the decree. The Bank obtained an order for the examination of No. 1 under order 21, Rule 41 of the Cr. P. Code, and it was only after some difficulty that No. 1 was examined.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

Further negotiations were set on foot for satisfying the decree between the parties. On the 15th April, Mr. Bapuji Lam of Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., with Mr. Blunt of Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe made an offer to Mr. Gray of the Bank of India. The offer was (a) an assignment to the Bank of a certain portion of the Agency Commission due to Mr. J. B. Petit in the Manekji Petit Mills. (b) a 2nd charge over the immovable property and jewellery pledged with the Provident Investment Company and a payment—in cash in carrying out this arrangements. This offer was declined by the Bank of India.

BANK TAKES ACTION

On August 31, 1931, the Bank presented a petition for the adjudication of accused No. 1 as an insolvent. No. 1 opposed the said petition and it was postponed to February 12, 1932, on which date she was adjudicated insolvent. She was examined at Poona on the 16th August, 1932.

By a document dated May 12, 1931, accused No. 1 reconveyed her right in No. 3's revisionary interest in "Chateau Petit". It is in respect of this reconveyance that the present charge lies.

ORIGIN OF CASE

It has been urged on behalf of the prosecution that this property "Chateau Petit" had been reconveyed by accused No. 1 to accused No. 3 with the intention of preventing distribution of any funds realised from the sale thereof according to law among her creditors or in the alternative knowing that she was likely thereby to prevent distribution thereof among her creditors. It was pointed out that the creditors have lost not only the mortgage interest but they have also lost the debt, which was owing by No. 3 to No. 1 and which was a very valuable asset, namely a debt of Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs under a letter of charge dated August 14, 1928, which plays a very important part in the prosecution case. It is stamped with a revenue stamp of Rs. 1,125. No. 3 admits therein "you have lent and advanced to me etc." No. 1 has actually borrowed this moneys namely Rs. 1 1|2 lakhs from the Central Bank of India in order to pay accused No. 3. By this letter of charge accused No. 3 has created a charge in favour of No. 1 without which it is apparent she was not prepared to lend the money. The document was registered so as to make it an authentic and a valuable security. This is an asset, which is now lost to the Bank.

Then on 27th August 1928 there is a regular mortgage. Ext. Z-7 executed in favour of accused 1 by accused 3. A Recital states "whereas the mortgagee at the earnest request" etc. Accused No. 1 wanted No. 3 to pay interest at 1 per cent. above the Bank rate of interest because she herself had borrowed this amount from the Central Bank at the said rate. In this document all legal right of a mortgage are conferred upon No. 1 and there is a solemn covenant on the part of No. 3 in a registered document to repay the amount. All that then that is required to be done by law has been done to secure No. 1's right not only under the mortgage but also in respect of the debt.

KAZARA CHAWL

On the 15th October, 1928, No. 3 conveyed to Dr. Bharucha his interest in the Kazara Chawl property. The amount received by this conveyance was Rs. 2 lakhs and ninety thousand. Accused No. 3 was owing to the Provident Investment Company a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and thirty-five thousand and this amount was liquidated. The surplus was available to accused No. 1 for repayment of her loan, but which was applied by the above Company towards satisfaction of the amount due by accused No. 3 on the prior mortgage of the "Chateau Petit" in favour of the said Company. In priority to the second mortgage of accused No. 1. The result was that the burden on "Chateau Petit" "pro-tanto" was lessened and the security of accused No. 1 was increased to that extent. She was benefited by becoming a second mortgagee only to the first mortgage, now reduced to Rs. 35,000.

The grievance of the Bank of India is that by the Voluntary Reconveyance of May 12 1931, the asset of accused No. 1 has been dishonestly conveyed with a view to defraud the creditors.

PROSECUTION CONTENTION.

It is the contention of the prosecution that the above Company would have been able to realise from the sale of No. 3's interest in the two funds an amount sufficient to satisfy their debts and the result would have been that No. 3's interest would then go to the benefit of No. 1, fund from the mortgage.

It is alleged that prior to 1931 May, accused No. 1 had considerable assets and she gradually took steps to put these assets beyond the reach of her creditors so that at the time of the Decree in May, 1931, she had practically no assets left, which the creditors could reach.

In December, 1930, her assets were: The mortgage on No. 3's interest on "Chateau Petit," and a charge in Mr. J. B. Petit's interest in the agency Commission.

The second item was of little value as the Maneckji Petit Mills were going into liquidation. She had no furniture, no jewellery practically nothing to satisfy the Bank. She admits this in Ex. 71 where she states. "*About May, 1931, besides the 2nd Mortgage, I had no property or means to satisfy the decree of the Bank.*"

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

The defence counsel contended that various charges like conspiracy were dropped and the accused acquitted by Mr. J. R. Khairaz and Mr. I. S. Haji and those charges on which they were acquitted by other Magistrates were irrelevant to the present issue. However, this preliminary objection cannot call for decision on facts of the whole case. *Evidence goes to prove that she was a very indulgent mother and had extricated her son from financial entanglements.*

The letter of charge and mortgage were purely formal and there was no intention of enforcing it. Considering that she could have met the claims of the Bank it could not be said that the reconveyance was made to defeat the Bank's claim.

RECONVEYANCE ISSUE.

It is urged on behalf of the defence that although Z (3) is a Reconveyance yet there is no release of the debt itself. On perusal of Z 3 it is clear that in the operative portion no release of the debt is mentioned. The Reconveyance, therefore, resolved itself into a mere re-grant or reconveyance of the mortgage security. If, therefore, it is not released then a second charge cannot lie because accused No. 1, has not done anything to prejudice the claim of the Bank.

WHAT BANK FAILED TO DO.

It was open to the Bank to have asked the Official Assignee to make an application to the Court to have this reconveyance set aside as being a voluntary transfer made within 2 years of the insolvency of the Accused No. 1. This however, the Bank failed to do for a period of 4 years. This is inexplicable. It was only when the present case was taken up before me on May 3, 1936, that the Bank filed a suit on April 4, 1936, against accused to set aside Ext. Z(3). The plaint in that case is Ext. (99). It is urged that they did not do so because the reconveyance and security covered by Z(3) had no value. They knew that so far as the debt was concerned if Z(3) was not set aside. Accused No. 3's financial position was such that nothing could have been obtained from him and as for the alleged security covered by Z(3) they knew that it had no value.

THE TEST.

I am further asked, therefore, to apply this test. It is an act of the accused that has prevented the Official Assignee from recovering anything in respect of this reconveyance or is it by their own act or default that the Bank has not been able so to recover. The Bank eventually allowed the claim against No. 3 on his personal covenant to be time-barred.

INTEREST IN "CHATEAU." PETIT."

The defence next deals with the question of the value of No. 3's interest in "Chateau Petit." No. 3 had an intend to the extent that of his 4/14th share in "Chateau Petit" under the settlement made by his father the deceased Bomanji Petit.

In the settlement it is stated that when "Chateu Petit" is sold the mortgage debt in favour of the Maharaja of Gondal for Rs. 5 lakhs should first be paid off. Out of the general Trust Fund certain pecuniary legacies were given to each of the children and priorities were fixed. It is mentioned in the document itself, Ext. 87, that if the funds were not sufficient, Dhanjibhoy's 9¼ lakhs and Mr. Jehangir's 4

(Continued on page 14, column 5.)

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CITY WRESTLING STADIUM WRECKED

Dispute Between Promoters And Contractor

Early on Tuesday morning when four watchmen were on duty at the wrestling stadium on the Back Bay Reclamation they saw a gang of men about 100 strong, who it is alleged attacked the four watchmen, and bound them with ropes.

Having done that they proceeded to remove the sofas and chairs and then to dismantle the stands. When dawn broke what had been a stadium capable of seating several thousand people, was a heap of planking. All that was left was the skeleton of the stands.

This is alleged to be the work of the contractor who erected the stadium and who had a dispute over financial matters with the promoters. Failing to get satisfaction he is stated to have taken the matter into his own hands.

NATIONAL PLANNING

(Continued from page 6)

the fact that, given proper conditions, most of them can be manufactured in the country. Here again there can be no absolute standard. Even the fully industrialised countries like England cannot do away with importation of manufactured goods owing to their specialised nature. Owing to our own present industrial backwardness therefore we cannot prevent importation of machinery, electrical equipment, etc., for some years at least. Nay, in fact the tempo of our industrialisation may see a growth of these articles that are necessary in building up these industries, viz., machinery, electrical equipment, kerosine, petrol, etc.

As regards the last point, viz., utilisation of waste products, though there are already some like molasses that can be utilised immediately for industrial purposes, the problem is not yet so keen and may have yet to wait for the growth of our chemicals and other industries to indicate what materials can be so utilised effectively.

Industrialisation looked at from the above points has indeed a very wide field, but we would be missing the mark if we concentrate our attention mainly on the starting of industries to put a stop to all imports of manufactured goods. The framing of the policy of industrialisation must therefore be inspired and guided in all its phases by our objective, viz., raising the standard of life, i.e., meeting the wants of the masses.

Subsidiary To Agriculture

Looked at from the perspective industrialisation may become subsidiary to agricultural development, at least in the commencement. Our capital and resources being very limited and the problem of satisfying the primary wants being very pressing, we cannot afford to fritter away our energies on industrial schemes which do not necessarily contribute to the immediate solution of this problem. For instance, can the motor industry or ship building industry be in any way considered as of such extreme urgency as that of fertilizers, hydraulic schemes, sanitary equipment, water supply schemes, pharmaceuticals, etc. While the manufacture of the former can only stop importation of these products and afford employment to just a couple of thousands not even lakhs can it be said to touch even the fringe of the problem of finding more food, clothing, shelter, health and culture to the masses? Would it not therefore be wiser to utilise all this capital, skill and energy that goes for building up these, to the manufacture of fertilizers, drugs etc., that meet with the crying needs of the community?

Industrialisation would be out of its bearing if it is not made to effectively subserve the urgent needs of the community.

The Planning Committee should therefore pay more attention to those industries that can subserve the agricultural development rather than be beguiled by the spectacular demands of the industrialists "that would start industries from the top without any reference to the real objective."

SHIVAJI SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR MILITARY ACADEMY

POONA, Jan. 9.

The following boys from the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, were successful in the recent competitive examination for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Surendranath Mahant, David Brinsley Watsa and Kashinath Baburao Joshi.

Judgment In Dharavi Rioting Case

27 Persons Fined: 3 Acquitted

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon in what is known as the Dharavi Rioting Case. This has a sequel to the police firing on some Dharavi Tanners and others, who were subsequently charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting.

Out of 31 persons who were prosecuted, 22 were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or, in default, to undergo one month's R. I.

Accused No. 4 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to undergo 50 days' R. I. Accused No. 24 was ordered to pay a fine of Rs 15 or, in default, to undergo 15 days' imprisonment.

Accused Nos. 9, 11 and 21 were acquitted as there was insufficiency of evidence to convict them.

One of the accused died in hospital while the case was pending.

Three of the accused who were charged separately were awarded varying sentences.

All the accused were ordered to execute a bond in a sum of Rs. 50 each to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

Scindhia Shareholder Gets 2 Months' Imprisonment

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court sentenced Ardeshar R. Subedar a former shareholder of Scindhia Steam Navigation Co., to 2 months' simple imprisonment. He was found guilty of gross contempt of court.

The proceedings were taken by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager, and Mr. M. D. Raote, accountant of the Co.

The charge was in respect of an "open letter" to the Home and Law Member of the Bombay Government signed by the respondent and circulated by him among the public, in which he had made serious allegations against the petitioners in connection with two cases he had filed in the police court against the Company which were pending at the time.

In another circular of a similar nature issued to the public by the respondent, he had attributed improper motives to the judges of the High Court and the Presidency Magistrates in connection with the cases.

Their Lordships said that in his affidavit in reply the respondent had expressed no apology for his conduct and at the hearing of the application his counsel had tendered only a qualified apology in case he was found guilty.

In view of the respondent's attitude their lordships thought he deserved to be severely dealt with in respect of punishment.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the petitioners and Mr. Kantawala for the respondent.

Buoyant Undertone In Jute Section

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

The most Conspicuous feature of the period under review after the holidays was the buoyant undertone in Jute section as a result of good progress having being made towards a voluntary working agreement. The proposed agreement has been accorded practically unanimous acceptance. We can therefore presume that the agreement is now within early reach and that legislation in substitution of the ordinance is not likely to be necessary. This is good news for the Jute industry at the beginning of the new year. There is in evidence a more cheerful frame of mind as the world economic situation if not very much better is certainly in no way worse than it was a few weeks ago. All the evidence from the U.S. of America upon which Country the major hopes of recovery hang, points to a steady maintenance of the economic progress.

JUTE.

During the early part of the period under review there was no movement in the Jute shares but at the closing period the market showed signs of buoyancy as a settlement of the working hours question was known to the market. The speculative counter Howrah recorded a rise of about Rs. 2/8 during the week 50/2 and 52/10 being the low high levels the close being 52/6. All the popular big investment shares were marked up by 15 to 25 points. To take a few instances, Kamarhatty advanced sharply to 483 from 458, Kanknarrah were in request at 370, Anglo-India found buyers at 318, Dalhousie were taken at 317, Bally and Barnagore were done up to 173 and 139 respectively, Budge-Budge were marked at 272, Belvedere were good at 350. Orient and Cheviot hovered round 164 and 160 respectively. Fort William done at 226, Gourepore came in for buying round 535, India changed hands at 275, Standard were taken at 265, Naihati at 308. Amongst the small denominated shares National were priced at 21/2, Clive at 23, Nudia at 29/8, Birla at 15/9, Megna at 25/8, Empire at 25/6. The prices are likely to go up and we strongly recommend picking up few shares at the current prices for capital appreciation.

COTTON.

This section was a shed quieter. The fact that the Railway tender rates were lower by 4 to 8 annas, checked further rise and there were sellers in evidence of the popular stocks. Bengal changed hands around 325, Burrakur done at 13/8, West Jamuria found sellers at 32/8, Bokaro Ramgarh were good at 15/12, Equitable were done at 34/8, Hurriladih at 15, New Beerbhoom found buyers at 17/8, Raneegunge were done at 31/8 Ex. Div., Burra Dhemo done at 3/6, North Damuda at 4/8.

COAL.

This was rather an inactive market. Kesoram were marked at 6/5, New Victoria ord. at 0/15, Preference at 3/15 ex Div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Engineering group Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated within narrow limits. The highest touched was 29/6 and the lowest was 28/8. Indian Iron all along lacked strength and the operations were confined to inter-bazar speculation. It is difficult to account for this weakness as the American advices on the whole were encouraging. The bears have made capital out of the Company's circular to defer declaration of ad interim dividend. We however feel that this phase is only temporary and Irons will be marked up by a rupee or two. Steel Corporation of Bengal displayed a firm undertone as they were in request at 9/8. Brittania Building and Iron were priced at 7/8, Arthur Butler changed hands at Rs. 8, National Iron done at 4/7. Indian Steel and Wire Products deferred changed hands at 249. Hukumchand Steel ord. were marked at Rs. 8, Indian Galvanizing at 19/12. In Minings, Burma Corporation remained steady at Rs. 6, Consolidated Tin found buyers at 6/12, Indian Copper remained stagnant at 2/2, Rhodesia Copper at 1/6, Tavoy Tin were good at 1/6. In sugar section Buland were priced at 13/4, Carew at 11/10, Champaran at 13/8, Raza at 13/2. B. I. C. ord. remained unchanged at 3/2, Indian Wood Products done at 24/8, Midnapore Zemindary at 72, Dunlop Rubber ord. at 15/12, Indian Cables changed hands at 9/12, Tide Water Oil at 13. Bengal Telephone ord. were marked at 17/12, Preference at 13/12, Ex Div. Calcutta Tramways changed hands at 17, Dalmia Cement ord. were marked at 9/12. Deferred at 2/14, B. B. Petroleum were mentioned at 3/8. India General Navigation remained unchanged at 97. Reserve Bank moved in the region of 114/8.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 10.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/4
4 per cent 1960-70	111/4
5 per cent 1945-55	115/9
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	115/4
Bank of Hindusthan	31/4
Bank of India	148/4
Central Bank	30/8
Imperial Bank F.P.	1575
Imperial Bank P.P.	383/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46/2
Reserve Bank	115/4
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	437/8
Ambica	245
Arun	223/12
Arvind	1240
Asok	210
Bharatkhand	2440
Bombay Dyeing	872/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	187
Calico	614/6
Central India	234/6
Century	238/12
Colaba	138/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	440
Gokak	148/12
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	55
Jubilee	211/4
Khatau Makanji	117/8
Kohinoor	261/14
Laxmi Cotton	515
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	98/2
Morarji	135
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	214/6
Raipur	685
Rajnagar	205
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	71
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	76/4
Swadeshi	216/4
Vishnu	1210
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1382/8
Tata Hydro Ord	148/12
Tata Power Ord.	1260
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/4
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145/10
Bombay Tram.	119/11
Surat Electrics	176/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	327/8
Associated Cements	114/8
Belapur	184/6
Bombay Burma New	165
Bombay Burma Old	476/4
Bombay Steam	217/8
Bombay Telephone	79/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/15
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	43
Indian Radio Ord.	385/10
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	2/2
Indian Iron	28/6
Mysore Sugar	29/8
Port Canning	69/8
Premier Construction	64/4
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	18/7
Shivrajpur	44/12
Tata Oil	42
Tata Steel Ordy.	306/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1452/8
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	52/2
Hukumchand	6/2
Kamarhatty	481
Kankanarrah	375
Lawrence	368
Reliance	59/8

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FIGURES 1938

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS DOWN

Loan Cotton For Army And Navy?

GILT-EDGEDS ATTRACT SOME INTEREST

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

NEW YORK COTTON

The important topic in New York Cotton was concerning the disposal of huge Government stock of loan cotton. Latest reports indicate the probability of handing over the entire cotton stock to Army and Navy for use in case of war.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The increased activity was noticed in general. Industrials fluctuated narrowly. Oils were firmer on continental support.

Gilt-edgeds after being firmer became easier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Jan 10

Previous closing	8.30
To-day's opening	8.34
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	8.28
Difference	—02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Jan 10

Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.78
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 158-0
July August	Rs. 158-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 10

The interest in New York cotton for the moment centres round probable disposal of huge Government stocks of loan cotton, with regard to which, latest reports indicate the probability of handing over entire cotton to Army and Navy for use in case of war. The sentiment was somewhat more cheerful today, but operations were restrained.

The trading in March began at 8.34 i.e. four points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better Eastern cables and scattered trade support but on the subsidence of buying, the market reacted on small selling pressure. March declined to 8.32.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 10

During the night session, Broach April May opened at Rs. 158/4 and then it advanced to Rs. 158-10. The price again dropped and the market closed at Rs. 158/2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 10

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.35/8.34) 8.34/8.33
May (8.09/8.08) 8.08/8.08
July (7.83/7.82) 7.83/7.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 10

American January (4.81) 4.79
American March (4.80) 4.76
Egyptian January (7.01) 6.90
Egyptian March (6.97) 6.82

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan 10

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/8) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£20 1/16 sellers) £20 1/8 value

Dundee January (£29 1/2) £23 1/2
Lightning January (£22) £22

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/8 paid and sellers
Forward April June (8 1/4 paid and buyers) 8 1/4 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£217 1/4 buyers £217 1/2 sellers. Steady) £216 1/2 buyers £216 3/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Easier) £14 5/8 buyers £14 3/4 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/2 to £50 1/2) £48 1/2 to £49 1/2
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 10

General Motors (dol 43 1/2) dol 48
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/4) dol 33 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 66 3/4) dol 66 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 10

Previous closing	4.67
To-day's opening	4.67 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 10

Previous closing	4.67.18
To-day's opening	4.67.06
To-day's closing	4.67.46

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 10

Previous closing	177.03
To-day's opening	177.03
To-day's closing	177.16

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 10

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.06 and then eased to 4.66.93 on lack of support with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened at 177.03 and appreciated slightly to 177.01 on some support, otherwise the market was quiet.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.245) 13.217
New York on Bombay (35.00) 34.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.87) 86 3/4
London on Milan (88.87) 88.87
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-9-0
Silver (20 5/16d) 20 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan 10

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. India bought. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 10

Spot	(20 5/16d) 20 5/16d nil
Forward	(19 15/16d) 19 15/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 10

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7 1/2) £7-9-0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Jan 10

Silver ready	52 1 6
Silver Maha	51 15 0
Silver Fagan	52 4 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 3 6
Gold Maha	37 4 9
Gold Fagan	37 5 6
Sovereign	23 13 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 10

Wheat January	4 9 6
Wheat May	3 9 9
Wheat September	3 9 9
Linseed May	5 4 3
Linseed September	5 6 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 10

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March quoting at 55 1/2d. The market was quiet in the absence of any buying interest with freer plate offers offset by depreciation in sterling and lack of rains in India.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 10

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 3/4. The market was moderately active on some local buying influenced by steadiness of foreign markets with the rate rising to 0.68 7/8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Jan 10

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 55 1/8d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 10

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98/5 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 10

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, December 28, £89 1/2
Thursday, December 29, £89 1/2
Friday, December 30, £89 1/2
Tuesday, January 3, £89 1/2
Wednesday, January 4, £89 1/2
Thursday, January 5, £89 1/2
Friday, January 6, £89 1/2
Monday, January 9, £89 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 10 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£97) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£89 1/2) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£101 1/4) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£70 1/2) £70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 1/2) £107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 7/8) £97 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 1/8) £107 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 10

The London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Giltedged securities attracted some interest. Three and half per cent was quoted at £89 1/2 i.e. unchanged from the last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (55-0) 55-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Elec Music Industry (10-9) 10-6
Princhin Johnson (23-9) 23-9
Imperial Chemical (30-1 1/2) 23-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-3) 59-6
San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18) £18
Dunlop Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Unilever Ordinary (36-7 1/2) 36-3
Ford Motors (16-0) 16-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£39) £40 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95-0) 95-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130-0) 130-0
P. and O. S N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (88-0 ex div) 88-0
Bredford Dyes (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-9) 27-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-9) 22-9
Inter Nickels (dol 58 3/8) dol 57 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-0
Donaro Tea (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/8
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 56-3
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £16
Associated Portland Cement (66-10 1/2) 66-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (90-0) 88-9
Sub Nigel (£11 7/8) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-0) 91-3
Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (81-3 ex div) 81-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 7/8) £37 1/8 ex div

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£25 3/4) £25
London Midland and Ordinary (£12 1/2) £12 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 3/8) £2 3/8
Southern Def (£12 3/8) £11 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£120 1/4) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£74 1/2) £74 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING IN LATE DEALINGS

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 10

On the Stock Exchange a better tone and more active trading developed in late dealings and earlier losses were largely recovered in most groups. Among industrials Woolworths were of outstanding interest, the price finishing 1/3 higher at 59/6, following the announcement that the total distribution for the year was 65 per cent, compared with 60 per cent previously and profits £6,961,000 against £6,490,000.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA CTOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Slightly Easy

CALCUTTA, Jan 10

Jutes displayed slightly quieter tendency to-day and rates in most popular stocks eased off slightly from their previous levels but the volume of business remained as usual very large. Coals showed very little alterations the business was more or less limited. Teas were rather dull and neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special importance and speculative issues ruled quiet but steayd. Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following are the closing quotations.

Government securities: Three and half per cent paper 98/6; five per cent loan (1945/55) 115/13; three per cent U P loan (1961/66) 97/10 small lot.

Banks: Imperial conty 387; Central 30/2 small lot; Reserve 114 c div.

Railways: Chaparmukh Silghat 90; Hardwar Dehra 123 ct; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 104.

Cottons: Dunbar ord 155; Elgin 112; Jiyajeerao Cotton 14/8; Muir Mills ord 224/8; New Victoria ord 1/1.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 16/4 small lot; Dhemo Main 12/11; Hurriladih 14/14 Jainty Central 1/10; New Beerbhoom 16/4; Nazira 9 small lot; North Damuda 4/13; Ranegeunge 31/2; Talcher 1/1; West Jamuria 32/8.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 9/14; Auckland 173/8; Albion 198; Anglo India 317; Pref 148 Bally 177; Barnagore 136/8; Pref 56; Budge Budge 270 small lot; Birla 16/2; Clive 22/12; Delta 378; Fort Gloster 465; Pref 156/8; Fort William 224 small lot; Gourepore 537; Hooghly ord 45/4 small lot; Pref 16/8; Howrah 52/11; Hukumchand ord 6/4 small lot; India 282/8; Kamarhatty 483; Kanknarrah 372 Kelvin 445; Megna 24/12; National 21/4; New Central 270 pref 142/8 small lot; Nuddea 39/12; Orient 171; Reliance pref 157; Standard 269/8 Union 362.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6; Consolidated Tin 7/1; Indian Copper 2/2; Dalmia Cement ord 9/12; pref 96 small odd lot; Alkali and Chemical Pref 121; Bengal Telephone ord 17/10 Pref 13/15 ex div; Indian Iron and Steel 28/13; Marshalls 1/14; National Iron and Steel 4/3 ct; Steel Corpn ord 9/13; Aluminium Corpn India ord 10/4; Defd 5/10; B I Corpn ord 3/2; Dunlop Rubber ord 16/8 small lot; 2nd pref 102; Moradabad Water Supply 4/10 ct; Star Trading and Investment ord 26; Walford Transport 1/1; British Burma Petroleum 3/10; Tide Water Oil 12/8; Shree Gopal Paper 6/12; Titaghur Paper 1st Pref 166 ex div; Humayan Property defd 1/1; Midnapore Zemindary 74/8; Belsund 2/12 Cawnpore 18/4; Champaran 13; Raza 13/2; Shree Sitaram 10/10.

Teas: Baradighi 37/8; Bishnauth 22/2; Huldibari 16/4.

Debentures: Three per cent (1937/51) Calcutta Port Trust 99/6; four per cent (1915/75) Calcutta Port Trust 110/6; three per cent (1938/63) Calcutta Improvement Trust 96/8; four and half per cent (1937/52); Lansdowne Jute 104/4 small lot.—A. P

PROTECTION TO SERICULTURE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The "United Press" learns that the report of the Tariff Board on the protection to sericulture industry has been received by the Government of India. It appears there will be a minority report by Mr. N. N. Anklesaria, but it is not yet received.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that the Tariff Board has not been dissolved but has "gone into recess" since there is no immediate inquiry pending for purposes of protective tariff.

NO FRESH ENQUIRY

The Cotton Textiles Protection Act expires on March 31, but since the new Indo-British trade agreement will contain proposals for continuing protection and tariff rates, no fresh inquiry by the Tariff Board will be immediately undertaken. The Indian Iron and Steel Protection Act expires on March 21, 1941. As regards the paper industry, the protection expires with the close of the current financial year, but it is expected that a final decision of Government on the Tariff Board report will be arrived at shortly, to enable necessary action, legislative or otherwise, to be taken before that date.—United Press.

Successful "Dry" Day In City

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Strictest vigilance by the Excise staff was in evidence in the city to-day in connection with Bombay's "dry" days which fall every month on the 10th and the 11th. Bars were closed as usual. Suburban trains looked unusually cramped later in the day, because of the drink addicts who wanted to satiate their craving in Suburban booths

The first "dry" day of this month can be called a great success due to the all-round watch by the Excise staff and the police.

MOTHER'S LOVE BUT NO INTENTION TO DEFRAUD BANK

(Continued from Page 12)

lakhs were to be paid after the others were paid in full. An originating summons was taken out for the construction of these clauses in Ext. 87.

GENERAL TRUST FUND.

After the death of Bomanji Petit the mortgage debt on "Chateau Petit' was paid off from the General Trust Fund. In the originating summons the Court held that as and when "Chateau Petit" was sold the proceeds to the extent of the mortgage debt of Rs. 5 lakhs and interest after Accused No. 1's death should go to the General Fund so that the unpaid amount of the legacies due to Jehangir and Dhanjibhoy is about Rs. 6 lakhs, still to be paid to Dhanjibhoy is about Rs. 6 lakhs and to Jehangir more than Rs. 2 lakhs. If, therefore on the sale of "Chateau Petit" only 5 laks are realised nothing would remain payable to accused No. 3 for his 4/14th share in the said "Chateau Petit", which was one of the properties covered by the mortgage Z(7) and also by the Reconveyance, Ext. Z(3).

Thus it is argued that accused No. 3's share on "Chateau Petit" was really an illusory figure.

OTHER TRANSFERS.

A grievance is made to the effect that the prosecution have referred to other transfers made by the Accused No. 1 when the cases in respect of those transfers have been withdrawn. It is alleged that the withdrawal of the cases shows that the accused have been acquitted. In respect of them and that, therefore, these transfers must be taken to have been regular and proper and it is, therefore, unfair of the prosecution to refer to these transfers for the purpose of assessing the guilt or otherwise of the accused in the present case. Moreover in order that the said comparison can be of any value there must be similarity of transactions. There must be continuity of action and uniformity of design. Counsel relied on 47 Cal. 671 at page 697.

A DISTINCTION

The defence have drawn a distinction between a fraudulent preference and a fraudulent transfer, which the prosecution has not made wholly clear A fraudulent preference is not necessarily a fraudulent transfer

It may be a genuine transaction of the Insolvency Law, because of its policy of ensuring ratable distribution says that if the document is made three months prior to the insolvency that document is void, even though the transfer is made with the deliberate intention of giving preference under section 56. In this case more than 3 months have elapsed When a fraudulent preference is set aside, it can be said set aside to the extent necessary only to pay off the creditors and not wholly. On the other hand if the transaction amounts to a fraudulent transfer under section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, if it is to be set aside at all it will be set aside wholly, for in the eye of the law it is no transaction at all but a sham. The objection of a fraudulent transfer is to cloak the transaction by hiding the real ownership of the property and thereby defeating the creditors of the transferors.

QUESTION OF ABETMENT.

It has been urged on behalf of No. 3 that even assuming or even granting the arguments for the prosecution the acts of No. 3 do not amount to an abetment.

It is urged that there is no evidence against No. 3 on this head except that he was present at "Chateau Petit" when Ext. 25 was signed and that he attested it.

Assuming for the sake of argument that the said evidence is reliable it can amount only to an abetment of offence in respect of Z (2) and W in respect of which the accused have been acquitted. It is urged that anything which the Accused No. 1 may have stated in her public examination Ext. Z (7) cannot be used against Accused No. 3 because No. 3 was there as neither a debtor nor a creditor.

He had no right to ask any question to No. 1 or to contradict her statement. The defence have commented on the absence of Mr. Bapuji Lam, who was the solicitor who prepared Ext. Z. (3) in relation to the charge against accused No. 3.

INFERENCE AGAINST PROSECUTION.

They could have cleared up many difficulties and I have been asked to draw an inference against the prosecution that this evidence which has not been called would obviously have been against the prosecution.

Accused No. 1's statements assert her indulgence to her son and the great amounts of money spent upon keeping him contented.

The Reconveyance says Accused No. 1 was actuated entirely by her overwhelming love and affection for her son. She had no intention of defeating anybody's claim.

The statements made by Accused No. 3 corroborate that the mother had an overwhelming affection for her son. Reconveyance of his share in the "Chateau Petit" was of no value to him at all and, therefore, it had not defeated the claims of anyone.

From the opinion of experts and Mr. Grey himself the "Chateau Petit" could realise a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. According to this valuation there can be no surplus for the payment of the 4/14th share of Accused No. 3. It must be further remembered that any surplus when there is none would go to the first mortgagee Mrs. Dastur.

TRANSFER OUT OF LOVE.

Accused No. 1 has lent moneys to Accused No. 3 on many occasions even without security.

The stamped duty, I am disposed to believe was for the purpose of restraining Accused No. 3 from further commitments. There is no knowing what a fond mother will do for a favourite child who has refrained from marrying out of love for her.

I find myself unable when comparing this point of view with the malicious and vindictive point of view of intending to defeat the Bank's claim to believe that No. 1 transferred this property to No. 3 solely for the purpose of defrauding the Bank I am satisfied that this idea did not enter her mind but that she did so for the purpose of relieving her son who was in bad health from his anxiety and that the transfer was made out of love and affection for him. When I look at the statement of the Accused, I find that this is amply borne out, and I accept the defence contention on this point.

I find myself unable to attach the degree of importance, I am asked to do to the other transfers by Accused No. 1 and for this reason namely that counsel for the Accused have had no opportunity of further cross-examining the witness in respect of those transfers.

It is possible that after such further cross-examination those transfers may have proved to have been as innocent as this one. Colour is lent to this view by the fact that the Bank itself has withdrawn this case in respect of these transfers

CHARGE NOT PROVED.

After a careful study of all the documentary evidence in this case, there is a large mass of documentary evidence as well as the oval testimony and arguments of counsel, I am satisfied that the prosecution have failed to bring home the guilt of the Accused. As the principal charge against Accused No. 1 fail the charge of abetment against Accused No. 3 fails with it. For these reasons I acquit Accused Nos 1 and 3."

Accused No. 2 was discharged at an earlier date when the case was under trial before Mr. Khairaz.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 10

A I Oil ss British Sergent of 3386 reg tons, Captain E H Fulcher arrived from Abandan with cargo of fuel and diesel oil.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Ahier arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N ss Garmula of 3234 reg tons Captain J N Collins arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Malabar Coast Ports and Mangalore with timber and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Volpi of 3061 reg tons, Captain S De Bei arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Massowa with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Gambhira of 3196 reg tons Captain P Savage sailed for Bassein with water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 10-1-39.

S S Pres Adams (F F C) for Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan 10

1 Deebank 3001 Colombo 11-1 F F Campbell
3 Ceylon 3206 Colombo 11-1 L Edwards
7 Northmoor 2649 Karachi 14-1 Anchor Line
8 Volpi 3061 N F N F L Triestino
9 Halizones 3137 Malabar Coast 11-1 James Finlay
11 Mirzapore 4135 London 11-1 M M
13 China 6545 Abadan 11-1 Caltex (I) Ltd.
14 Goldenfels 4845 Antwerp 15-1 L Edwards
15 Rosario 3731 Hull 14-1 L Dreyfus

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Potter 3833 Calcutta 12-1 L Edwards
2 Jalamohan 3146 N F 12-1 Scindia S N
3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 11-1 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 12-1 M M
10/11 Gambhira 3196 Rangoon 10-1 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Akbar 2479 Jeddah 12-1 T Morrison
K Jalavijaya 2297 NF NF Scindia S N
N/O El Madina 1628 Jeddah 14-1 Scindia S N
O Alipore 3241 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Strathaden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durenda 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O

FROM HULL

City of Kobe 12-1-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 11-1-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 11-1-39 L Edwards
Grootekerk 22-1-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Nagara 28-1-39 L Edwards
Tungsha 16-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Merchant 13-1-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Van Buren 26-1-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 14-1-39 Volkart Bros

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Volpi 12-1-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Bangalore 15-1-39 P and O S N
Bri. Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bandra 12-1-39 M M
Varela 14-1-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Takliwa 21-1-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Garmula 10-1-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Gandara 11-1-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 12-1-39 M M
Nagpure 12-1-39 P and O

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Carthage 4-2-39 P and O S N
Mirzapore 12-1-39 M M
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N

FOR HULL

Rosario 14-1-39 L Dreyfus

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Trifels N F L Edwards
Goldenfels 15-1-39 L Edward

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Deebank 11-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Glasgow Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Burdwan 31-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Volpi 13-1-39 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-1-39 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 11-1-39 M M
Varsova 12-1-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 16-1-39 T Morrison
Akbar 12-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 14-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Potter 12-1-39 L Edwards

FOR KARACHI

Vita 14-1-39 M M
North moor 14-1-39 Anchor Line
Lindenfels 12-1-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Northmoor 5-1-39
S S Vita 6-1-39
S S Goldenfels 6-1-39
S S Mirzapore 6-1-39
S S Caffaro 7-1-39
S S Netravati 7-1-39
S S Ranchi (boats) 7-1-39
S S Barpeta 7-1-39
S S Gambhira 9-1-39
S S Halizones 7-1-39
S S Malacca Maru 7-1-39
S S Alberto Treves 7-1-39
S S Corfu (boats) 9-1-39
S S Parvati 9-1-39
S S Sonavati 9-1-39

EXPORTS

S S Pres. Adams for New York; 132 bales psyllium seeds Gopaldas Sons; 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 200 bs cotton waste P D Vora; 200 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 428 bags sesame seeds D Abraham; 260 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 14 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 110 bales raw wool D Abraham; 300 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 110 bales cotton waste clean Champaklal Subhai; 134 bags gum D Abraham; 6 cases bristles D Abraham.

For Marseilles: 650 bags gr nut in shell G Gokalchand; 616 bags myrabolams C Jivanlal; 30 bales cotton fly clean C Sarabhai.

For Boston: 133 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Alexandria: 11 bales cotton twist waste Baros Bros.

S S City of Venice for Ghent: 220 bs raw cotton H Nensey; 18 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Mooltan Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Sydney: 110 casks tallow; 103 bales wool; 132 boxes butter.

From Hobart: 357 cases jams.

From Melbourne: 151 casks tallow; 120 bags peas.

From Adelaide: 123 casks tallow.

From Colombo: 50 cases milk powder; 200 bundles fibre; 50 bags arecanuts.

M V Victoria Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 99 cases alimentary pastes; 115 bales spun silk yarn; 994 cases rayon yarn.

Washington Faces Serious Cotton Problem

SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO EASE SITUATION

Long Liquidation On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Failure of foreign markets to follow Saturday's advance in New York disappointed recent cotton buyers. In Washington growers proposed to the Senate Agricultural Committee that they should receive payment in loan cotton for voluntary acreage reduction but some Senators disapprove the plan.

It is also proposed that legislation should be passed to make a loan of 11,000,000 bales to Army and Navy with the provision that the same should not be used except when the country is engaged in a War.

Cotton growers after their recent conferences with A. A. A. officials have drafted series of recommendations designed to ease the cotton situation which will be submitted to Secretary Wallace. No details are revealed but it is understood that discussions on changes in the A. A. A. programme with particular emphasis on the loan programme with a view to stimulate exports.

The market opened steady and declined on Bombay and Liverpool selling long liquidation and moderate hedging. Price-fixing for near months caused slight recoveries but traders were cautious owing to the easiness of sterling and the stock market. Finally long liquidation and mill selling appeared with the session ending barely steady.

At the opening March was quoted 6 points down at 8.35 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to 8.30 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 11 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed 11 points down at 8.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and with increased selling closed at a loss of 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 8 points lower at 8.52c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 4.82. There was further scattered liquidation in unencouraging Eastern markets and Washington uncertainties withdrew support. Later on there was small straddle buying against New York and the market closed unchanged to 2 points down. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 5.16d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

This section was also quiet and Giza futures closed 10 to 11 points down with spot cotton 7 points lower at 7.36. Uppers futures declined 1 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was weak with heavy selling and Sakels futures closed 40 to 33 points down. Ashmouni cotton futures were also easy and closed at a net loss of 22 to 27 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	8.35—06
N. Y. March Lowest (3 p.m.)	8.30—11
Liverpool March Highest	4.82+07
Liverpool March Lowest	4.78—02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market held in check owing to poor demand on the "spot" The uncertainty as to Government intervention presses on the market. The feeling here is not bullish.

Liverpool.—Uncertainty regarding ultimate disposal U.S. Government holdings undermining confidence. Think unlikely Congress willing hurt Southern farmer and therefore widely fluctuating markets probable

New York.—Market declined on weakness in Liverpool, foreign domestic liquidation and New Orleans selling. Trade bought on scale.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Cotton proposal has been made passing legislation 11,000,000 bales loan to Army Navy with provision not to be used except when country engaged war giving trade opportunity to proceed normal production consumption meanwhile uneasiness continue causing liquidation."

(2) "Easier securities continuing uncertainty Government plan discouraging. Sustaining feature price fixing."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.

March	8.30—11
May	8.05—11
July	7.80—14
October	7.33—09
December	7.36—03
Middling spot	8.80—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 9.

January	8.38—07
March	8.42—07
May	8.18—07
Middling spot	8.52—06

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9.

11 a.m. ranges.—	
March	8.34/8.34
May	8.08/8.08
July	7.85/7.85
Noon call—	
March	8.33
May	8.08
July	7.84

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 9.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	4.81—01
February	4.80—01
March	4.80
April	4.77—01
May	4.75
June	4.68+01
July	4.63+01
August	4.57+01
September	4.51+01
October	4.46+01
November	4.47+01
December	4.49+02
January	4.50+02
Middling spot	5.16—01
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
March	4.81
May	4.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 158/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 159/4 on short covering. At the rise there was renewed long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 157/12 but short covering again appeared and prices rallied to Rs. 158. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and later on was 3 points down. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 158/4 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	157	14	0
Broach J/A	158	12	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J	146	0	0
Oomra March	144	4	0
Oomra May	144	12	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J	120	8	0
Bengal March	120	0	0
Bengal May	121	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 10

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	129	126	123	120	
Punjab	129	126	123	120	
Rajputana	131	128	125	122	
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148	145	
C P No. 1	170	167	164	161	
C P No. 2	162	159	156	153	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 10

Bengal Superfine 130/31
Bengal Fine 125/26 March +4
Bengal F G 122/23
C P 1 163/67 March +16
C P 2 156/57 March +10
Arvi 158/59
Amraoti 151/52
Ellichpur 154/55
Berar 150/51 March +2
Malkapur 148/49
Khandesh 135/40
Jalna Sailu 142/45
Burwah Sanavad 150/51
Khandwa 149/51
Mathia F G 122/27
Broach Feb +4 1/2 March +3 1/2
Punjab 4 F 181/85 Feb +25
Punjab 289 F 214/16 Feb +57
Sindh N T 201/06

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 10

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	2 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	860	21,929	2,872
Central India	3,262	96,862	2,274
Barsi and Nagar	267	23,907	20,140
Hyderabad Gaorani	251	2,086	7,092
Berar	622	64,697	50,796
Central Provinces	284	19,032	10,093
Total Oomras	5,546	228,513	93,267
Dholera	2,345	71,603	10,655
N W Provinces		687	1,640
Rajputana	243	19,631	321
Sind Punjab	3,616	148,241	196,385
Broach		12,386	1,407
Coompta and Dharwar		13,221	8,399
Westerns Northerns	210	14,234	1,079
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	811
American		542	41,642
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,518	131,772	139,843
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	970
Total	13,478	643,353	496,431
Arrived by road to 5th January 1939		139,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,312	74,726	75,081
Japan and China	551	416,402	81,162
Coast Ports		13,177	28,012
Up-country by Rail		105,748	131,090
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,180	6,984
Total	1,863	618,233	322,329

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 9-1-39	3083000	6024000
Receipts yesterday 9-1-39	10000	50000
Exports to date 9-1-39	2060000	3599000
Stock at Ports 6-1-39	2970000	3216000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-1-39	3397000	2617000
Stock at Liverpool 6-1-39	1111000	1108000
Visible Supply 6-1-39	7636000	7649000
Quantity in sight 6-1-39	7189000	10410000
Quantity out of sight 6-1-39	5188000	5642000

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 10

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 96 April 97 June 97
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 108 April 108/8 June 109
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 144/8 April 145 June 146
Yarn No. 40s February 222 April 223 June 223

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 9.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 ...	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£98 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107 5/8
Victory Bonds	£107 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£87
National Bank of India	£33 1/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d. to £7-8-7 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate declined 25 points at 177.03. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.97. London silver prices were unchanged. The market was quiet and featureless. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6/8. London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 53-8-3 and forward at Rs. 52-8-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-13-0. The local market was quiet in the absence of any important change in foreign markets and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	37	3	0
Posh			
Maha	37	4	6
Fagan	37	5	6

SILVER.

Ready	52	2	0
Posh	52	2	0
Maha	52	0	0
Fagan	52	8	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 9.

Spot	20 5/16
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 9.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£7-8-7 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 9.

Copper	£44 6 3
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£218 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 10

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£44-7-6
Electrolytic copper	£50-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-8-0

Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan 9

February	£10 8 9
March	£10 10 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan 10

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	12	0
Highest	28	12	0
Lowest	28	10	0
Closing	28	11	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	1	0
Highest	29	1	6
Lowest	28	12	6
Closing	28	12	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	30	1	0
Highest	30	2	6
Lowest	29	14	0
Closing	29	14	0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	21	6	0
Highest	21	6	0
Lowest	21	5	6
Closing	21	9	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	13	0
Highest	21	13	0
Lowest	21	11	0
Closing	21	13	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan 9

March	55 5/8d.
May	55 1/2d.
March	52 3/8d. New
May	53 1/2d. New
July	54 3/4d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan 9

May	dol 0.69
July	dol 0.69 1/8
September	dol 0.70

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 9.

March	6s. 1 3/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan 9

March	1.89
May	1.92
July	1.96
September	1.99

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 10

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment Jan March	5 15 0
Shipment April June	6 1 0
Shipment July Sept	6 4 0
Kesar	15 5 0
Saraya	15 4 0
Java Spot	F 6.65

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 10

Wheat	5,273 cwts.
Linseed	1,276 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	759 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,889 cwts.
Poppyseed	60 cwts.
Groundnuts	44,745 cwts.
Castorseed	1,507 cwts.
Rice	10,830 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,361 cwts.
Cottonseed	14,218 cwts.
Gram	1,537 cwts.
Joowar	492 cwts.
Maize	44 cwts.
Barley	192 cwts.
Bajree	1,832 cwts.
Indian sugar	3,441 cwts.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	21/4-1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb sellers	23
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan. sellers	23/9

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Jan. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	98/5
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/2
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent 1963/65	98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	105/1
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/8
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/14
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55 Loan	115/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M [illegible]	180

Unchanged. Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 10.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Jan.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
Bank's selling 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/June
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 288 1/4
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,303
Bank's buying T T 1,334
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.67.00 9th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 10th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 15/32 10th inst.
Java/London 8.56 5/8 10th inst.
London/Paris 177.03 9th inst.
London/Belgium 27.66 1/2 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.66 1/2 9th inst.
London/Berlin 11.65 1/2 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/4 9th inst.
London/New York 4.67.18 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.58 7/8 9th inst.
London/Italy 88.81 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-9 1/2 7th inst.
Gold £7-8-7 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 9th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 9.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	97 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 10th January 1939. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,38,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-6 allotted approximately 86 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-10-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 17th January 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 20th January 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 6th January, 1939, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 56,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 11th January 1939 to 16th January 1939 at Rs. 99-5-9 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 4th to 9th January 1939 amounted to Rs. 53,50,000.

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Jan. sellers	22/10-1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Feb/Apr. sellers	22/10-1/2

LONDON SPELTER

London, Jan. 9.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B.	12 1/2 to 13 1/2

Cement Shares Look Up

TATA STEELS STEADY ON COVERING

Market Looks Like Rallying Temporarily

BOMBAY: JAN. 10.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was again easier with traders somewhat sceptical over developments in Washington. It is a still doubted thing whether the Congress would agree to the huge spending programme. Steel activity is reported 51.7 per cent. against 50.7 per cent. in the previous week and U. S. Steel shares as well as Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined dollar 1/2.

The local Market opened quiet in sympathy with decline in U. S. Steel shares and under scattered covering prices improved few points. At the rise there was renewed long liquidation and prices of Tata Steel shares were pressed down to new low levels, but recent short sellers appeared to cover a portion of their unprotected short interest and prices rallied.

Cement shares opened easy, but later firmed up on extensive covering and scarcity of sellers. There were some unfounded rumours, but it appears that large short interest is now being covered up which gives tone to the market.

Cotton Mill shares ruled quietly steady with a restricted turnover.

Outside business was negligible and some of the Bulls were inclined to throw off their high priced purchases. General feeling is against the market and while it is possible that after the recent decline prices may rally temporarily, but the long-range outlook seems uncertain.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1.445 and after advancing to Rs. 1,455 declined to Rs. 1,430 and later steadied at Rs. 1,455. Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 114-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

100	Ahmd. Advance	419	6
200	BOMBAY DYEING	875	0
100	CENTURY	239	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	235	0
100	COLABA	138	8
100	Coorla	96	4
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	5 9
100	Finlay	115	0
100	GOKAK	149	8
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	263	8
150	Laxmi	515	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	135	0
250	Model	50	0
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	215	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	223	0
25	Sassoon Silk	71	0
1,000	Sholapur	3225	0
50	SIMPLEX	76	12
100	SWADESHI	217	0
100	Swan	109	8
500	Vishnu	1205	0
1,000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS.		
50-10	Baroda	115	4
25-50	Central	30	8
500	Imperial	1575	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	383	12
50-100	India	148	4
100	Reserve Bank	115	4
5	Unions	5	13
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated XD	114	8
	INSURANCE		
15-100	New India	37	4
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	2
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	37	6
200	Oriental	4300	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	3
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah. Old	136	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,385	0
10	Ajmer	11	14
10	Amalgmd.	12	0
50	Bombay Tram	120	0
100	Bombay Suburban	148	12
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	170	10
100	Surat	174	0
100	TATA HYDRO	149	0
100	TATA POWERS	1,262	8
	RAILWAYS.		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	952	8
100	C. Province	XD 99	8
100	Dn. Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	100	8
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	755	0
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp.	5	15 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	2 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	6
10	Shivrajpur	45	0
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1.455	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	307	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	328	0
10	Air Services	8	10
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	185	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	840	0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	218	0
125	B. BURMA	477	0
50	Bombay Centy.	163	12
8sh.	B. Petrol	3	7 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	8
100	I BLEACHING	123	0
50	Invest Trust	41	12
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	69	8
40	Premier Con	64	8
15	Scindia	18	7
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	42	0
	PREFERENCE		
5 1/2	Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	283	12
5	p.c Bombay Tram (T F.)	73	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6 1/2	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	148	2
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power	1603	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208	8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Bombay Dyeing (870) 870 871 866 873 875
Century (238) 237 238 239 239/8
Central India (233/8) 234 233 234 235
Kohinoor (260/8) 260 261 260 265 263/8
New Great (214/8) 214 215
Simplex (76/8) 76/8
Swadeshi (215/8) 215 217
Associated Cement (108/4) 108 107/12 109 110/8 111/12 112/8 113/8 114/12 114/8
Andhra (1387/8) 1385 1380 1385
Tram. Ord. (120) 120
Tata Hydro (150) 148
Tata Power (1250) 1250 1255 1252 1260 1262/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1451) 1445 1455 1437 1430 1445 1441 1452 1455
T. Steel Ord. (306) 307 306 304 306 305 307
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/4) 159/4 159/12
Bellapur (184) 185 184 185
B. Steam (218) 218
B. Burma (475/8) 475 476 478 477

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	37
Electric Bond Common	11 1/4
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	7
Columbia Gas and Elec.	3
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	66
American Tel and Tel.	150 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	445
Western Union Telg.	22 7/8
Great North Pfd. Rly.	28
New York Central Rly.	20 1/4
Firestone Rubber	23
Firestone Rubber 6 p.c. Pfd.	100
Texas Corp.	45 1/4
Union Carbide	87 3/8
Eaton Mfg.	23
Gillette Safety Razor 5 p.c. P	51
United States Steel	66 3/8
Ludlum Steel	26
Republic Steel	23
United S Smelting	64
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	53 3/4
Chrysler Motors	80
General Motors	48 1/4
General Electric	41 1/2
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	13 1/4
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	24 1/2
Eagle Picher	12

Turnover 1 million shares. Think market will be better.

General Motors sold 187909 units in Dec.

Steel production 51.7 per cent against 50.7 per cent last week.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN

Bombay, Jan 6

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality) ...	0	9	1
Longcloth (Fine Quality) ...	0	14	3
Shirtings	0	9	0
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) ...	0	8	4
Leopard Cloth	0	8	10
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0	10	3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.) ...	0	13	11
Drills	0	7	8
Domestics	0	7	9
Domestics	0	7	8
Chadars	0	9	8
White Bleached—			
Longcloth	10	0	0
Drill	7	13	6
Yarn.—			
4s (All Waste)	0	2	11
6 1/2s (All Waste)	0	3	4
8 1/2s	0	4	3
10 1/2s	0	4	8
12 1/2s	0	4	11
16s	0	5	10
20s	0	6	5
24s	0	7	0
32s	0	8	4
60s	0	14	10
80s	1	4	10

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 9.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 8 1/8

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan. 9.

SAKEL—	
January	12.05—40.
March	12.41—33.
May	12.65—35.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.23—22.
April	10.28—23.
GIZA—	
January	12.01—42.
March	12.35—38.
May	12.51—38.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.36—7.
January	6.99—10.
March	6.95—11.
May	7.00—11.
Giza No. 2—	
January	6.99—6.
March	7.04—6.
May	7.13—3.
July	7.18—3.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.98—6.
January	5.80—1.
March	5.87—1.
May	5.93—1.
July	5.96—1.
October	5.82—5.
November	5.77—5.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 7th January	9,829
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	629,875
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	481,475
Increase	148,400

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
March 100 May 115 July 116 Oct. 129 Dec. 132 at Cross Rate 4.67.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158—Liverpool May 1939 4.73 Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 159/2—Liverpool July 1939 4.61 Rs. 41 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 158—New York May 8.05 Rs. 33 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.67.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 159/2—New York July 7.80 Rs. 26 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.67.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 159; highest 159 1/8; lowest 158 1/8; closing 158 1/8.

Broach J/A. op 160 1/4; highest 160 1/4; lowest 159 1/4; closing 159 1/4.

Oomra D/J. op 146 1/2; highest 146 1/2; lowest 146 1/8; closing 146 1/8.

Oomra March op 145 3/4; highest 145 3/4; lowest 144 3/4; closing 144 3/4.

Oomra May op 145 1/2; highest 145 1/2; lowest 145 1/4; closing 145 1/4.

Bengal D/J. op 120 1/4; highest 120 1/2; lowest 120 1/4; closing 120 1/2.

Bengal March op 120 7/8; highest 121; lowest 120 1/4; closing 120 1/2.

Bengal May op 121 3/4; highest 121 3/4; lowest 121 1/4; closing 121 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 2 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 7 3/4

Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 10.

January	205.10—250
February	206.50

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 10.

March	52.70
April	52.70.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 9.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.67.18
Paris	177.03
Berlin	11.65 1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.71 3/16
Amsterdam	8.58 5/8
Brussels	27.

Regd. No. B 1065

DOCTORS RECOMMEND
SPRATT'S BEAN Rusks
TONIC FOOD FOR
BODY BUILDERS
HUNS DEWAN & CO.,
BISCUITS MANUFACTURERS
Tel. No. 41507. Bombay 8.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-Thymoline
To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all chemists.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1939

Social Workers Make Fresh Revelations

Miss P. N. Nariman, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Social Workers' Society, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

In our two previous statements we have described the insanitary and unhygienic hovels, built by private landlords in our city, which in our humble opinion were unfit for human habitation and a disgrace to our Premier City.

On our visits and sanitary rounds we were deeply grieved to find corrugated iron sheet sheds and filthy chawls with rooms 10x10 only, built by our city Trust and Municipality. Many times we had to complain about insufficient light, air and water-supply in Municipal chawls where Municipal employees, the scavangers reside. Our Society had complained about there being not a nahani in the rooms or closed bath-rooms outside for Municipal chawls where about 1500 people reside.

In these chawls where there is no proper bathing facility women and sick children have to bathe in the open. We have seen a woman in the last stage of tuberculosis living in Municipal chawl, bathing in the open as no nahani was provided in her room and one or two closed bath-rooms were far away. Unless and until we provide washing places, sufficient water supply and proper bathing facility and privacy we have no right to preach cleanliness to these poor ignorant people.

We are glad to note that the City Corporation has recently passed a resolution to build closed bath-rooms for Mahaluxmi Kutchrapaty chawls. May we ask the Municipal Executive why for years and years they have never thought how their own employees with their families (about 1,500 men, women and children) should live in these small rooms of corrugated iron sheets without a nahani in their rooms or bath-rooms outside their residence.

We beg to request the Municipality to inspect their own chawls and immediately remedy the defects before serving notices on private landlords. We also beg to bring to the notice of the public and the city fathers to the following rule in Building Regulations of the Municipality.

Exempted Buildings:—Following buildings shall be exempted from the operation of these bye-laws.

Rule 3 (a) Any building in the possession of His Majesty or the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, or employed or intended to be employed for the use of the service of His Majesty or of the said Corporation.

In order to improve the housing considitions of the city we are of opinion that building bye-laws should be thoroughly revised and such favouritism to Government and Municipality should not be allowed.

The Municipality will soon take up the slum-clearance of Dhobi Talao locality we have seen worse slums in our city. If the Municipal Commissioner is of opinion that in Dhobi Talao there are some houses without plinth and should be demolished, we beg to draw his attention and of the city fathers to the conditions of Municipal chawls at Colaba. Some of these Municipal chawls are without plinth and without sufficient air and quite unfit for human habitation.

The Municipality intends to build one-room tenements at Dhobi Talao and the rent will be Rs. 8 per room, we have found so much over-crowding that 2 families live in a room 10 x 10 in C.I.T. chawls and in private chawls sometimes 3 families reside in one room. This state is detrimental to health and has bad moral effect on children as there is no privacy. Therefore we suggest that the rent should be Rs. 4 as the labouring class cannot afford to pay more than Rs. 3 or 4. If one room tenement be built at Dhobi Talao with such a rent, we believe there will be overcrowding and the same conditions will again exist.

Slum clearance and sanitary houses for the most poor people should be the aim of the new corporation.

Subhas Bose Leaves For Navsari

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose was examined again this morning by two foreign specialists, Dr. H. D. Laemmle, M. D. (Germany), and Dr. P. H. Kronenberger, M.D., (Germany), M.D. (Italy), prior to his departure for Navsari. The Congress President will undergo treatment prescribed by the specialists.

On his return from Bardoli next week, he will again be examined by the German Doctors, who X-rayed him last night. According to medical opinion, the attack of the ailment known as Sinositius in a part of the face is not serious.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose left by Kathiawar Express this morning for Navsari 'en route' to Bardoli. He was given a send-off at the station by Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Mr. Nathalal Parekh and Mrs. Parekh.

Sjt. Ghulabhai Desai also left for Bardoli along with the Congress President.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is expected back in Bombay about the 15th instant.

JAWAHAR AND AZAD

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad arrived this morning by the Calcutta Mail and were received at the station by Messrs. Nagindas Master and S. K. Patil on behalf of the B.P.C.C. They will be leaving for Bardoli to-night by the Surat Local.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM A WARD FOR CORPORATION

Following are the Congress Candidates for Ward No. 1 (Upper Colaba, Lower Colaba and Southern Fort) for the ensuing Municipal Elections.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN, B.A., LL.B.; M. L. A., Ex-Mayor of Bombay, Ex-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1922, was the leader of the Congress Swarajist Party in Bombay, in Bombay Legislative Council; as leader of the Nationalist Municipal Party he fearlessly exposed the Bombay Development scandals and successfully fought the protracted and arduous suit for defamation brought against him by Mr. Harvey. He was the Leader of the Youths' movement in Bombay and was President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League and All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, 1929. He took leading part in Civil Disobedience movements.

Mr. K. F. Nariman

He was imprisoned four times. He was the ex-member of the Working Committee of the Congress and All-India Congress Committee.

Rangoon Students Stop Picketing

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

The Students' Union, at its meeting last night, decided to suspend the picketing of schools and colleges from to-day.

The Union formulated demands for the release of the students who were arrested, inquiry into the death of Maung Aung Kyaw, withdrawal of all repressive measures, and postponement of the examinations for three months from the date of calling off of the strike.—United Press.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AND MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY "EN ROUTE" TO BARDOLI.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala

MR. H. R. PARDIWALA, Bar.-at-Law is an enthusiastic Parsi young man, who has preferred to cast his lot with the Congress. During his stay in London as a student he put in remarkable service in the cause of India. He was one of the defence counsel in the Communist trial. Mr. Pardiwala was also the successful counsel in the last Mandvi Municipal Elections case. When the entire election was set aside by the Chief Judge of Small Causes Court, and the present changes which are made for the forthcoming elections are mostly due to Mr. Pardiwala's efforts in the Mandvi Election case.

(Continued from column 7.)

the total radiation by about 10 per cent whereas a thick Cirro-Stratus diminishes the income by as much as 20 per cent. Medium clouds cut off more of the incoming radiation The radio of the radiation reaching the surface of the ground, on a day overcast with medium clouds, to that of clear day of the same month. varies between 40 per cent. and 70 per cent. In the case of low clouds the direct solar radiation is completely cut off and what we register at the surface is only the diffuse radiation from the cloud layer. Whereas, with a clear sky, the diffuse radiation from the sky alone is a much as 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total radiation, on days with very low clouds, as in the monsoon months, the ratio of the radiation reaching the surface of the ground on a day to that of a clear day of the same month varies between [illegible] per cent.

Mr. Deoji Gopalji Thakkar

MR. DEOJI GOPALJI THAKKAR is a prominent citizen of Colaba locality, and an influential figure. He has been a very active Congress Worker in the city since 1930 and is at present a member of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee Executive. Mr. Thakkar's social work in the District is very well-known. Such a Congress worker would be an asset to any organisation.

Pilgrims Stranded In Bombay: Due To Sudden Increase In Moghul Line Rates

Appeal To Commerce Member & Bengal Premier To Intervene In Matter

Maulvi Fazlurrehman Pasrangi, District Comilla, Haji Abdulbari Sonakanda, Dist. Dacca, Imratali Ramasapur, Dist. Noakhali and over 290 pilgrims have sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member, Government of India and the Premier of Bengal:—

Mogul Line Agents informed us at our native places that the rates for Haj this year were Rs. 60 and 80. We, with great difficulty, managed from Bengal and Assam to reach Bombay, Scindia's steamers are full and booking has been stopped, but we find the Mogul Line rates now to be Rs. 130 and Rs. 140. We are stranded in Bombay, and seek your intervention and protection.

MOGUL LINE RATES RAISED

Dr. Mohamedali Salmin, President of the Grand Muslim Union, has sent the following telegram to the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, and Sir Mahomed Zafrullah, Commerce Member, Government of India:—

"Three hundred pilgrims are stranded here (in Bombay), because the Mogul Line have raised their rates to Rs. 140, as Scindia steamers are full. These pilgrims reached Bombay in the hope of getting cheap tickets, believing the Mogul Line propaganda. Please intervene."

RADIATIONS FROM SUN AND SKY

Results Of Investigations At Poona Laboratory

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The intensity of radiation coming from the sun and from the sunlit sky is a factor of fundamental importance in meteorology and in bio-climatic phenomena. The subject has engaged the attention of many workers. As a result of their pioneer investigations standard instruments for the measurement of solar radiation are now available. Long records of radiation measurements are, however, confined at present to a few stations in Europe and North America. The desirability of conducting systematic investigations on this subject in a country like India can hardly be over-emphasized. In India work on solar radiation was commenced at Poona a few years ago. In the Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department Vol. XXVI Part VIII published to-day Mr. P. K. Raman, B.A., M.Sc., discusses the problem of solar radiation and its hourly and seasonal variations at Poona.

For the measurement of total radiation from the sun and the sky a Moll solarigraph consisting of a sensitive solarimetric thermopile and a recording milli-voltmetter was installed at the Central Agricultural Meteorological Observatory at Poona in 1934. The instrument records continuously the intensity of radiation on a chart; the hourly and daily values of the energy received as solar radiation are evaluated from the charts, for all the days on which the records were available in 1935. Considering the daily income of radiation in gram calories per square centimeter per day (one gramme calory can raise the temperature of one gramme of water by one degree centigrade) it was found that the maximum amount of radiation (855 gramme calories) during the year was recorded on May 4, a very clear day, and the minimum amount (116 gramme calories) was recorded on July 20 when the skies were overcast with low clouds and there was occasional rain and drizzle. During the summer months of April and May the mean daily radiation received is 784 and 775 gramme calories per day respectively. During the monsoon season the energy received is small, e.g. 388 gramme calories per day in July. After the withdrawal of the monsoon, the radiation receipt increases and in November attains a value of 600 gramme calories per day With the onset of winter, radiation received again decreases to 478 gramme calories per day in December. After December the intensity of energy received steadily increases to its summer maximum

The mean hourly values of radiation received from the sun and the sky in different months as illustrated in an isopleth diagram shows very strikingly the rapid waxing and waning of the intensity before and after the maximum radiation epoch which occurs at noon during all the months. The conditions at noon are particularly conspicuous during the months of April and May which represent the period of maximum radiation income. During the monsoon months the epoch of maximum radiation is not so pronounced; after the monsoon a period of high intensity occurs again in September and October

A formula giving us the total radiation received during a day as a linear function of the duration of sunshine is given viz

$$Q_{sequal} = Q_o (.37 + .68S),$$

where Q_o is the total radiation income on a perfectly clear day and S_{equal} d upon N, d being the actual duration of sunshine in hours as recorded by a Campbell Stokes sunshine recorder and N the number of possible hours of sunshine on a clear day.

A consideration of the effect of cloudiness on the radiation amount arriving at the earth's surface shows that a covering of Cirrus clouds does not affect materially the total radiation received on a horizontal surface, what is lost in the direct radiation from the sun being made up by the increased diffuse radiation from the white Cirrus clouds. A sheet of Cirro-Stratus decreases

(Continued in column 4.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE
THE HAND OF POWER
BOGGS' WARNING COMES TOO LATE..
10-10
LOOK OUT! THAT EGG...!
BOOM
GORBLIMEY, HINSPECTOR, IT BLEW UP! ARE YOU HURT?
YOU WARNED US JUST IN TIME, BOGGS....
WADE, THAT WAS CLOSER THAN A WHISPER! LUCKY WE GOT OUT WITH NOTHING MORE THAN CUTS!
HOW DID BOGGS KNOW SOMETHING WAS WRONG?
'ERE'S 'OW, SIR.... I BRUNG YOUR EGG IN. THEN-WHEN I GETS BACK TO TH' PANTRY I FINDS THIS EGG LYIN' ON TH' TABLE!

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